The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. AUGUST 30, 1888.

NO. 34

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. McCORMICK.
J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

Thurman says Tariff is a TAX, and he is about right.

Judge Mayer is a candidate for re-election in the Clinton district. He has been a good judge.

Have we a British Senate? Those fellows have gotten into a hole and the sooner they get out on the American side, the better. We certainly haven't got a British president.

The Republicans, on Tuesday, nominated Wm. M. Allison, of Gregg, and Chas. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, for Assembly. Two pretty fair men, but very muchly misshipped in their politics.

Congressman Ermentrout was defeat-for a renomination to a fifth term and Professor David B. Brunner will represent the Berks-Lehigh distret in the House of Representatives after March 4 next.

The Democratic County Convention metin Lock Haven on Tuesday, made the following nominations: President judge, Hon. C. A. Mayer; Congress, Ex-Senator S. R. Peale; Legislature, Hon. John M. Shaffer; register and recorder, James C. Smith; jury commissioners, C. M. Walker and George Kleckner; coroner, Dr. J. S. Mader. Hon. S. Woods Caldwell was re-elected county chairman.

The Philadelphia Ledger, whose editor was a good enough Republican to be talked of as the party's candidate for president, says of the man in the White House: "Mr. Cleveland continues to go upon his official way apparently undisturbed by the campaign which is waging about him. He is evidently something of a philosopher to be so unconcerned in respect of a contest in which he is one of two central figures. His position is that of a man who stands and waits, ready to accept if called, without undue elation, and ready to step down and out if not called, without undue depression or regret. The conduct of Mr. Cleveland during the present campaign has been most admirably dignified and manly."

The sharp advance in wheat which has taken place in the last few days is doubtless owing to the poor crop outlook in Europe. The harvest there has proven a sore disappointment, the continued cold, wet weather having resulted in irrevocable damage to the wheat. As our own crop was below the average the advance was inevitable, as soon as the European situation was fully known. Dollar wheat is one of the good things the American farmer has not been able to place in the list of mercies for which he returned thanks in a good while. He is to have it to console him this year, as an offset to some of the other ills incidental to Presidential years. It will be hard for the political demagogue to manufacture a business scare that will scare with the mills all running and dollar wheat making the farmers both glad and confident. Wheat has had a decline since Tuesday.

Because the Mills bill proposes a reduction of 7 per cent. in the average of tariff tax on imports the cry of "free trade" is raised, with the object of alarming unsuspecting persons who imagine Free Trade to be a calamity something in the nature of a famine or a pestilence. A little reflection will serve to abate alarm. In 1872 the Republican Congress made a horizontal reduction of 10 per cent. in tariff rates, without incurring or deserving the desire to bring about free trade. The duty was reduced from 41 per cent. to 31. The Mills bill proposes to stop reduction at the point where the Republicans began it in 1872. It would not lower the average rate of duty below 41 per cent. Again, in 1883 the Republican Tariff Commission, made up of protectionists, recommended a reduction of the average tariff rate from 42 per cent. to 22 per cent. Was that the work of free-traders? Those who are deceived by the cry of Free Trade are the victims of their own credulousness.

BLAINE'S BAD BREAK.

The Plumed Knight, alias the Uncrowned King, alias the Real Leader, has delivered the monopoly party a blow from which it shall not recover before election day. In a speech at Portland, Maine, on Monday last, he used the following remarkable language: "I shall "not discuss trusts this afternoon. I "shall not venture to say that they are "altogether advantageous or disadvan-"tageous. They are largely private af-"fairs with which neither President "Cleveland nor any private citizen has "any particular right to interfere."

What is a trust? When a number of persons, natural or artificial, who are competitors in any kind of business, combine together and agree not to compete with each other any longer, but to commit the regulation of the price of their product to a committee or agent of their combination; and to divide their joint profits according to the amount of capital each has invested, a "trust" has been established. On this plan we have had the Steel Trust, the Structural Iron Trust, the Jute Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Copper Syndicate, the Type Founders' Combine, the Salt Monopoly, and others, most of which are still in existence.

It must be admitted that Mr. Blaine is consistent with himself if not with the platform of his party, which declares in favor of legislation to restrict "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens." He defends the monopoly tariff which enables capital "to control the conditions of trade among our citizens," and which by shutting out competition protects capitalists in organizing and maintaining trusts. His Portland deliverance is therefore the logical outcome of the republican position on the tariff question, startling as it is to the politicians of his party who had hoped to hoodwink the people with a platform declaration against trusts while they support the trust-producing and trust-protecting tariff and conduct their political canvass with money contributed by the very trusts they profess to abhor.

Here is a challenge to the workingmen of America. Here is a public bid for the support of the capitalists.

As the spokesman of the Republican party he has received notice that the friends of the corporate conspiracies called trusts belong to its ranks and the friends of the people, the victims of the trusts, must go to the Democratic party for protection, defense and sustenance against their avaricious oppressors.

The die is cast. Harrison stands for the money kings; Cleveland for the people.

Let the people rally around their champion and down the money tyrants, whose behests the Republicans are pledged to carry out to the impoverishment of the honest families, the men, women and children of our land.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The high tariff is a precious thing in the sight of the monopolists, but plain common people since they find what an expensive luxury it is are not so fond of it. When they look at the tariff schedule they find that it costs them many a dollar in the common necessaries of life.

A dollar's worth of common earthenware, with the duty added, costs you	$1 55
A dollar's worth of common cutlery, with duty	1 59
A dollar's worth of raw clothing wool	1 55
A dollar's worth of axles	1 62
A dollar's worth of worsted goods	1 71
A dollars worth of woolen clothing	1 61
A dollar's worth of woolen dress goods	1 72
A dollar's worth of flannels or any kind	1 70
A dollar's worth of wool blankets	1 79
A dollar's worth of common cotten cloth	1 75
A dollar's worth of brown sugar	1 82
A dollar's worth of varnish	1 95
A dollar's worth of starch	1 95
A dollar's worth of lead paint	1 75
A dollar's worth of horse shoe nails	1 76
A dollar's worth of small size common window glass according to size	$1 60 to 2 06
A dollar's worth of whiting and Paris white, dry	2 34
Five cent's worth of castor oil	15
A dollar's worth of manufactured brass	1 42
A dollar's worth of brushes	1 20
A dollar's worth of chemicals	1 25 to 2 11
A dollar's worth of Flaxen thread	1 40
A dollar's worth of bags or bagging	1 40
A dollar's worth of oilcloth	1 40
A dollar's worth of tinware	1 34
A dollar's worth of salt	1 80
A dollar's worth of cotton thread	1 46
A dollar's worth of cotton yarn	1 46
A dollar's worth of cotton stockings	1 40
A dollar's worth of corsets	1 55
A dollar's worth of needles	1 41

This list might be extended, but these items are quite sufficient to show the cost of a high tariff to the average housekeeper and to working people generally.

A FACT FOR SOLDIERS.

The official report of the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, shows that 5000 more original pensions were allowed and paid than in the history of the government. This fact is given for the benefit of that class of people who have been trying to make themselves and others believe that a Democratic administration is adverse to the interests of deserving soldiers.

FISHERY TREATY.

The Fishery Treaty, before the U. S Senate, to establish more amicable relations between this country and Canada, was defeated by a strict partisan vote. The republican senators are responsible for the move. This treaty would have put an end to the trouble our fishermen have had with Canada had it been adopted.

Canada was in favor of the treaty and had made concessions to have it adopted The situation may be summed up as follows:

Our fishermen have been subjected to all sorts of annoyances, the greatest of which is the refusal to allow them to ship their fish free of duty. It was a disputed question whether they had this right under the treaty of Washington which has expired At al events they have no such rights now. That is plainly shown.

To settle everything peaceably a commission was appointed to draft another treaty. Meanwhile the act of 1887 known as the retaliation act, was passed, giving the President power in case of provocation to suspend all commercial relations with Canada.

Supposing that article 29 was still in force, Mr. Edmunds led his partisans into a declaration against any new treaty, claiming that all that was necessary was to enforce our rights. Article 29 is dead, consequently there is nothing left for Mr. Edmunds to base his claims upon. He has rejected the new treaty and has refused to suggest any amendments that would be satisfactory to him.

Negotiations with Canada are now on. The president has done his best to settle all questions by arbitration. The Senate has defeated this, and he now meets the Senate on its own ground.

The action of the Senate majority on the treaty was a desperate play at partisan politics. On the one hand was the President offering a treaty which men in both America and Canada accepted as fair and which only desperate politicians rejected. It was beaten for mere party capital. Now the President has overturned all criticisms by a broad, patriotic and thoroughly American document. No wonder Edmunds squirms. His whole ground has been shot from under him, and he is now forced to squarly back down and adopt these suggestions or stand before the country as a statesman shorn of all his statesmanship and clad in the garments of the veriest ward politician who stops at nothing to gain a partisan end.

BLAINE AND TRUSTS.

In a speech at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday, Mr. Blaine had a word to say about "Trusts," as follows:

When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of "Trusts." I think there has since been no Democratic papers in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the possible danger of "Trusts." (Laughter) Well, I shall not discuss Trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which *neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen have any particular right to interfere.* Quite aside from that the point which I was to impress upon you is that "Trusts" are not the outgrowth nor in any way the incident of the protective policy, as the President charges.

Mr. Blaine is the advocate of, and the apologist for, all sorts of monopoly and combination, and his remarks on this occasion, as above quoted, prove that he even looks with favor on the thieving and outrageous "Trusts" that are making corners and putting up the prices of coffee, sugar and all the poor man's necessaries. His effort, as the World remarks, was to prove that Protection does not engender "Trusts" because Free Trade England is afflicted with them. But the important point of his speech was that he would not commit himself by declaring that Trusts were either advantageous or disadvantageous. "They are largely *private affairs* with which *neither President Cleveland nor private citizens have any particular right to interfere*," said Mr. Blaine.

Let this not be forgotten. It would be strange indeed if Mr. Blaine were not found arrayed on the side of every form of monopoly. A defender of subsidies, bounties for manufacturers and a national surplus for politicians to squander would naturally see nothing reprehensible in a "Trust."

THAT LIBEL CASE.

That libelshoop against the REPORTER, which should have been tried this week, did not come up, altho we tried our best to urge it on. It goes over to next term —the ways of the law are slow and oft mysterious.

James K. P. Hall, who lost this strong Democratic district to his party in 1886, was again endorsed for Congress by the Elk County Convention on Tuesday, by a vote of 17 to 8, with power to appoint his own conferees.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

BUSINESS CONTINUES TO IMPROVE UNDER THE PROSPECT OF TAX REDUCTION.

The pet cry of Republican politicians was that the tariff tinkering and passage of the Mills bill would have a disastrous effect upon trade in general. The citations of several operators closing up was used as a clincher. Our false prophets need only glance over the monthly reports published below from the leading authority on the subject and see that everthing is prospering and trade is increasing; the Mills bill has given confidence to our merchants and manufacturers.

From R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency report.

A better feeling grows in every direction. Crop prospects improve, *manufactures are gaining confidence* and dealers, no longer operating on a falling market, keenly appreciate the difference. The movement in foreign exchange may be significant. But the state of business is clearly encouraging, larger in volume than a year ago and growing more confident in tone. Though dull or quiet trade is still noticed at many points, improvement is more frequently reported.

From Bradstreet's Report.

There has been a decided improvement in the condition of general business, particularly at the east, to a large extent West and Northwest and less conspiciously at the South. This has been shown prominently in the *demand for woolen fabrics*, which in turn has reacted upon the demand for and price of raw wool, some qualities of which have advanced 11½c. per pound within a month.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The steady improvement in the condition of manufacturers is reflected in the report from manufacturing centres published in to day's Bulletin. The improvement in iron and steel manufacturing last week, an exception to general advance, is marked even among the rolling mills, and there is a healthy tone generally in machinery and metal working. In spite of the suspension of two of the smaller shoe factories the shoe and leather workers show a steady gain in numbers.

The silk industry presesnt and unbroken record of extension and activity. The increase in imports of foreign woolens is possibly the cause of the dullness still existing in certain quarters in the wool industry, notably among wool hosiery and shoddy mills. There are, however, two new woolen mills announced, with a very general resumption of busiby mills that have been idle.

BLAINE'S ESTIMATE OF JUDGE THURMAN.

His rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed to the body. He left behind him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service.—From "*Twenty Years in Congress.*"

THE TARIFF CATECHISM.

SOME POTENT POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE ON PROTECTION.

Mr. Blaine says the present generation must be taught the benefits of high protection. An excellent idea. The New York Herald seconds the motion.

If a young man buys a suit of clothes for $23, the amount of protection he pays for is $9. The clothes without protection would cost $14.

If he buys a $1 hat he gets 40 cents' worth of hat and 60 cents' worth of protection.

If a young couple just beginning housekeeping buy a yard of Brussels carpet for $1 they receive 45 cents in carpet and 55 cents in protection—or, say, for a whole room, $12 worth of carpet and $18 worth of protection. With free wool $18 would be saved.

If the young woman pays $9 for a shawl she gets $6 worth of shawl only; the other $3 she presents to the manufacturer to "protect" him.

If she buys a dress for $18 she gets $12 worth of dress and $6 worth of protection.

If, however, she wants a pair of shoes, which formerly cost $4 50 to $5 50, she has only to pay $2 50 or $3 50, according to quality, because some of the "protection" has been taken off hides from which the leather in the shoe is made.

If she pays 50 cents for an iron pot or pan she gets 30 cents in goods and 20 cents worth of protection.

If she buy a clock for $3 she receives $2 worth of clock and $1 worth of protection.

If she wants a sewing machine and pays $20 for it, she gets $11 worth of sewing machine and $9 worth of protection.

If she pays $16 for a watch, $12 represents the timepiece; the other $4 go to "protect" somebody.

If she buys a lamp for $1 there is 55 cents in lamp and 45 cents to "keep the pot boiling" for some "protected" individual.

If she has to buy a range or stove for $25 she gets $17 in goods and $8 worth of protection.

If she buys a dozen steel knives and forks for $3 50 she gets about $1 in knives and $1 50 in protection.

If she buys a dozen glass tumblers for $1 she receives in glass 55 cents and 45 cents in tariff.

If a young farmer buys $100 worth of implements to start out in farming he gets $55 in machines and $45 in tariff wind pudding.

If the farmer purchases a barrel of salt for $1 he gets 64 cents in salt and pays 36 cents in protection to companies in Syracuse, Warsaw and Saginaw.

Mr. Blaine and Field Marshal Matt Quay are at liberty to use these facts in their new political catechism for the present and coming generations.

LET THEM ANSWER.

SEVEN QUESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTIONISTS.

Will some protectionist please answer the following questions:

1. The cry of the protectionist is that "high prices will insure an increase in wages." If this claim be well founded, why, may I ask, do the anthracite coal miners fail to receive a ten per cent. advance in wages at a time when the product of their labor is sold at an advance of not less than fifty per cent?

2. If the manufacturers who are demanding protective duties are solicitous for the welfare of their employes, why do they deal in store orders and pluck-me stores?

3. If the coal operators and protected manufacturers claim that a tariff is beneficial to the farmer by giving him a "home market for his produce," why do they maintain "company stores" thereby lessening competition between buyer and seller?

4. If protective tariff duties are beneficial to the workingmen, why did the trades union congress in England pass resolutions in favor of absolute free trade?

5. If England pays the duties on the goods she exports into this country, does she do it for fun, or from a humane desire to give away her products?

6. If a workingman labors 200 days in a year at a ten per cent. advance in wages over his fellow workingman in England, and consumes products taxed thirty three per cent. more than the same cost the English workingman who labors and draws wages for 300 days in the year, how much is the American workingman the gainer?

7. If a tariff protects labor, why did three fourths of the blast furnaces and rolling mills lie idle from 1874 to 1879, and why were there 3,000,000 of men thrown out of employment during this period.

REDUCED RATES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Association will hold its thirty fourth annual exhibition at the fair grounds in Philadelphia, September 3d to 15th, 1888. Since the last exhibition a large amount of money has been expended in improving the grounds, enlarging the buildings, and adding new accommodations for exhibits and stock, so that the equipment of the grounds is now unsurpassed in the country. The display of agricultural products, implements, machinery, and live stock will be very large, and the $25,000 offered in premiums will render the competition spirited. Beside these departments the trotting races, polo contests, athletic sports, and a large number of novel and interesting special features will add a variety of entertainment and instruction never before offered.

The proximity of the fair grounds to the Pennsylvania Railroad renders access from all parts of the country very easy. For the accommodation of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets September 3d to 14th, from principal stations on the main line and branches, at greatly reduced rates. Special arrangements will be made, and trains will run as occasion requires, due announcement of which will be made later.

The midsummer holiday number of The Cosmopolitan (for August) is the strongest number ever published by that bright young magazine. The magazine has now every appearance and assurance of success, being managed by a combination of publishers who represent a half million of capital, while its editorial conduct remains the same. There will be no change in its style or policy except to make it still more crisp and journalistic, keeping it entirely distinct from the other magazines. There certainly is room for such a monthly, and the people are bound to recognize its merits because of its unparalleled cheap price.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

A TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. U. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER.

An agreeable variation from the hackneyed eulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhler Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manageditor of the New Pork "Press."

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque supererogation, and yet inevitably one feels that the nearer glimpse of the man afforded by this work must elevate him in the esteem of all thinking men.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to belittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. S. Assistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever given.

The kind of political "availability" which consists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor. 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny.

From this point the career of Grover Cleveland belongs to the history of the nation, and it is needless to rehearse it in these columns. The criticism of this biography, however, upon Mr Cleveland's work as Governor, being largely a matter of fact, is well worth reprinting.

Of the book before us it may be said that it is a valuable and excellent work, one in which great compass and variety have not lead to the sacrifice of literary grace and interest. It is, indeed, almost a library of reference Space forbids any such extended comment upon the excellent review of the life of Allen G. Thurman, as has been given to that of the President. In addition to these leading topics will be found record of the Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the principles of the leaders of Democracy from Washington down, the President's famous message of December, 1887 on tariff reform, the "Citizens Hand Book" (a large reference book in itself) and many portraits. Pp. 587, Cloth.

The work is issued by the well known house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Kansas City, and is beautifully illustrated. We are not surprised to hear it is having a wonderfully rapid sale through agents.

Here is a fine chance for energetic young men to make money, as every family in the land should be afforded a chance to procure this remarkably interesting and important work and that right speedily.

Peirce College of Business.

RECORD BUILDING,
No. 917-919 Chestnut St
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Morning and Afternoon Sessions every Weekday except Saturday.
Night Sessions, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

AT the beginning of the twenty-fourth (24) year, the Principal desires to express his deep sense of thankfulness for generous support in the past, and to solicit a continuance of that preference and good will he has so long enjoyed.

He respectfully begs leave to assure patrons that he has arranged a course of study for the present year by which young men and women can the more readily acquire the increased qualification and broader knowledge now demanded by business men and merchants.

He has again created new positions, and still further increased the staff of instructors, by which means he confidently expects to impart a larger amount of knowledge of commercial sciences without any appreciable increase in the length of time needed to complete the course of study.

Eleven hundred and eighty-eight (1188) Students in attendance last year.

Ladies and gentlemen may enroll at any time, and will be charged only from the date of beginning their studies. Office now open.

Office open after September 1st on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings till 9.

Call or write for circular or commencement proceedings.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, M. A:
feb23 Principal and Founder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. B. JORDON,
aug30 6t Administrator.

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvas for one of the Largest, Oldest Established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY, Established 1846.

W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
Aug25 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Krumbine, dec'd., late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EZRA KRUMBINE,
aug23 6t Administrator, Centre Hall

CAMERON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor.
Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 88	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	88	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No, 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

At Wolf's store you will find a big reduction in Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., etc.

Call and see for yourself.

WM. WOLF & SON

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK

THE CITY OF CHESTER GOES DOWN IN FIFTY FATHOMS OF WATER.—THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 22.—One of the most terrible marine disasters that has ever occurred on the Pacific Coast happened at about 10 A. M. today in the Bay of San Francisco, at a short distance from the Golden Gate. The steamer City of Chester left her dock at 9.30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka, on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks and waved adieu to friends on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the St. Heads encountered a thick fog. Captain Wallace began to blow his whistle to warn all vessels of his approach.

The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course till off Port Point, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water. Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog.

The Oceanic had just arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama and was moving up the bay to her dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester that there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck and the captain seeing the danger, called to them to prepare for the shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number.

The Oceanic struck the Chester on the port side, at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. Her prow cut into the Chester's upper works and then crushed down the bulwarks tearing the great timbers and iron plates and breaking into the staterooms and cabin. The wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers, who crowded together, some shrieking with fear and others praying for help.

The bow of the Oceanic crushed into the middle section of the City of Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the terrible blow. When the vessels were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were passed up to the Oceanic's bow, and rescued in this way. As soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung around, and immediately began to launch her boats.

At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the City of Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterwards that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard the Oceanic, leaving the passengers to cut away the boats. One of these was lowered as soon as possible and a number of passengers taken off. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard. The greater portion, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to sink immediatelly after the collision.

Torrents of water rushed into her hold, and in five minutes after the collision the City of Chester had disappeared. She sank in 50 fathoms of water. Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again. As soon as it was known that the collision had occurred, a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to the scene and rendered what service they could in picking up the living and dead floating among the wreckage.

The greatest loss of life is believed to have occurred among the steerage passengers, of whom there were 23 on board. Only two of these were accounted for late this afternoon. The others are regarded as lost. They were on the lower deck of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of danger or render them assistance afterwards.

The cabin passengers numbered 70, and of these 10 are lost.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—At Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 21st, a storm raged with destructive effect. On the evening of the 21st Wheeling Creek was a foot higher than ever before, and roads were flooded from two to six feet deep. Several bridges were carried away, and the water, gas and natural gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires were broken. The losses are estimated at $250,000. All trains have been ordered abandoned on the Ohio River Road.

—The steamers Oceanic from Hong Kong and Yokohama ran into the steamer City of Chester in the Bay of San Francisco, off Port Point, on the morning of the 22d, during a thick fog, and cut her almost into halves. When the steamers were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were passed up to the Oceanic's bow and rescued. The City of Chester began to sink immediately after the collision, and in five minutes she had disappeared in fifty fathoms of water. So far as known 34 persons were lost—10 cabin passengers, 21 steerage and 3 members of the crew. It is said that the officers of the City of Chester lost their presence of mind after the collision and left the passengers to cut away the boats.

—Michael Craze, of Irondale, near Dover, New Jersey, was kicked in the side on the evening of the 18th, it is alleged, by James and William Sweeney, brothers, during a drunken brawl. He died on the 21st, leaving eight children. His assailants escaped.

—A Pittsburg despatch says Rev. N. B. Corning, Pastor of an East End Presbyterian church, and E. C. Orth, of Allengheny City, were drowned on the 22d, in the Conemaugh river, near Johnstown.

—The tower, 156 feet high, of the new Church of the Covenant, at Washington, D. C., Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Pastor, fell on the 22d, taking with it the entire front portion of the edifice. The damage is placed at from $10,000 to $20,000. The builder said the foundations of the tower were all right, but the trouble was the piers at the four ends or corners of the tower were too weak. The entire weight of the superstructure was carried by arches on the piers.

—While walking in a political procession in Allentown, Penna., on the evening of the 22d, William Reimer fell dead in the ranks. He was a prominent citizen and a former County Treasurer. In Sargent's Bay, Lake Memphremagog, on the 22d, William L. Hilton and Miss Mellie Archibald, of Montreal, were drowned. Their boat was capsized.

—A prominent grain shipper of St. Paul is quoted as saying the farmers who had reported their wheat uninjured by frost "were possibly a trifle previous." He had examined some frosted wheat just threshed, which then seemed all right, but after standing a few hours the effect of the frost was apparent. The wheat injured by frost was only found in spots, he said, but by careless mixing of such wheat with sound grain the value of the product of a much larger area would be affected. Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, said on the 23d: "Winter wheat has been greatly damaged by early frosts and the crop will be short. Farmers will do well to hold their wheat just as long as possible, for it will be worth $1 a bushel before long. There will be a short crop in Europe, and that with the deficiency here will make wheat go up to a high figure." A dispatch from Aberdeen, Dakota, says: The first car of new wheat for the season was shipped from this city on the 22d. It is graded No. 1 Northern, and brought 67 cents per bushel, which is 13 cents above the price paid last year. The Galveston *News* published on the 23d cotton crop reports from 141 points in 83 counties, covering the entire cotton-producing section of the State. These indicate the condition of the crop to be about the same as last year. Allowing for the increased acreage and the superabundance of rain during the first six months of the year, a crop of 150,000 bales seems assured, with the possibility of an increase of 25 per cent., provided the recent rains are sufficient to start a vigorous growth of the plant again, and an open fall favors the development of all the late cotton.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Knights of Pythias, in session at Wilkesbarre, on the evening of the 23d agreed to accept the terms of the Supreme Lodge. The State Lodge will revise its by-laws and constitution in accordance with instructions from the Supreme Lodge. The vote was 265 for reconciliation with the Supreme Lodge and 62 against.

—A despatch from Pittsburg says the estimate of the loss by the storm was not exaggerated. It will reach $1,000.000, and may exceed that. The loss of Wheeling, including the damage to the Baltimore and Ohio system, is reported at $250,000; at Altoona, Pa., including damage to Pennsylvania road, $250,000; Washington county, $200,000; Westmorland county, $100,000, and Indiana county, $100,000. The damage at Pittsburg was confined to the flooding of houses and the stoppage of work in many of the mills. A. Zanesville, Ohio, despatch says the storm of the 21st caused heavy damage by floods all over Washington county. The Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway has a dozen washouts between Zanesville and Caldwell. The loss to the railroad will amount to at least $10,000. Other railroads have suffered serious damage. A large section of New Orleans, west of Claiborne street, is still submerged. The City Council on the 22d appropriated $5000 for the relief of destitute persons in the overflowed quarter, and the wealthy citizens are sending in contributions. Stormy weather continues.

—Near Monticello, Georgia, on the 22d, during the meeting of a Baptist association, a desperate fight occurred between the Tyler and Malone families and their friends. Thirty shots were fired in less than one minute. James Malone and Sam Tyler were instantly killed. Ed Tyler was mortally and Walker Malone seriously wounded. Others were wounded but are out of the reach of the Sheriff. An old family feud caused the trouble.

—During a fire in the engine room of the Whiting Paper Mill in Neenah, Wisconsin, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d, a boiler, measuring 24 feet in length and 7½ feet in diameter, exploded, killing 14 men and injuring about the same number.

—Sixteen new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Jacksonville, Florida, since 6 o'clock on the evening of the 22d. There have been two deaths. Two deaths occurred on the 23d at Greenland, 10 miles from Jacksonville.

—H. H. Marshall, Postmaster at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, disappeared on the 21st, and an examination of his accounts by Post Office Inspectors shows a shortage of $1600. It is supposed that Marshall squandered the money in stock gambling. It is also charged that the missing Postmaster forged the names of several business men to carry on his stock speculations. He was the Treasurer of a number of lodges, and it is feared they will also suffer. Marshall's bondsmen have made good the amount of his defalcation at the Post Office.

—The first frost of the season made its appearance at Montgomery, New York, on the morning of the 23d. The mercury an hour and a half after sunrise stood at 48°.

—Dorie La Breque, a barber, declares he heard a woman scream murder several times about four o'clock on the morning of the 17th, along Wesley Park, Ocean Grove, New Jersey. As this was the time and place Katie Mallon, the New York girl, is supposed to have thrown herself from the bridge, it is now thought by some that she may have met with foul play. May Nelson, the colored woman, who claims that she saw the girl jump from the bridge, tells a straight story, but cannot explain why she did not give the alarm. Three men, supposed to be the murderers of the wife of Major Howes, who was shot on the 19th, while canoeing on the Tobique river, were captured on the river on the 21st, and taken to jail at Andover, New Brunswick. A despatch from Springfield, Missouri, says that Captain Nat Kinney, the famous chief and founder of the Bald Knobbers' organization, was shot and instantly killed at Ozark, on the 20th, by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber. Miles escaped. The man who was mysteriously killed on the afternoon of the 20th, in Park Row, New York, was identified on the 21st by two Italians as a countryman, Ferdinand Serganidi, 44 years old. The man Manning, arrested on suspicion was examined by the Coroner on the 21st. The newsboy who caught a glimpse of the supposed murderer on the 20th, could not identify Manning, and the latter declared he never carried a pistol. He was remanded. The case may prove to be a suicide. While preparations were in progress for the marriage of the youngest daughter of Michael Willem, in Cincinnati, on the 21st, another daughter of Mr. Willem, who, a despatch says, grieved because she feared she was doomed to live the life of an old maid, cut her throat and died instantly. The wedding was not postponed.

—Two tornadoes swept over New Castle county, Delaware, on the evening of the 21st. One person was killed and twenty-four injured, four, it is feared, fatally. The damage to property is estimated at $150,000. At Still Pond, Maryland, the large frame building occupied as a canning establishment by Black & Krebs was demolished. About 100 men and women were at work, and in their efforts to escape nine were killed and a number injured, three dangerously. The storm demolished many houses and barns and swept clean all the orchards in the vicinity. At Pittsburg the lowlands are submerged. Reports from adjoining districts state that the valleys are all overflowed, and the damage to crops can scarcely be estimated. At McKeesport several mills have been obliged to suspend operations. At Reading, Allentown, Easton and Bethlehem industrial works are closed on account of the high water.

—John Sullivan, aged 50 years, formerly of Pennsylvania, committed suicide on the 22d at Lewisburg, North Carolina, by taking laudanum and then hanging himself. Gid. Nicholson of Raleigh, North Carolina, committed suicide on the the 22d by jumping into a well.

—J. W. Leweling, who is digging an irrigating ditch on the lands bought by the Stonewall Summer Resort Company from the Maxwell grant, near Trinidad, Colorado, was notified by the settlers that he should not prosecute the work. Leweling sant to Trinidad for arms and ammunition, and will disregard the threats against his life. E. Randolph, himself an old settler at Stonewall, but who occupies a ranch under a lease from the grant company, wrote a letter to Sheriff Burns at Trinidad that 100 settlers had notified his wife during Randolph's absence from home that both himself and wife would be hanged unless they should leave at once. The Sheriff has sent special deputies to the scene to endeavor to keep the peace. Ejecment suits are being prepared against 77 settlers. The settlers go armed, and say they will resist. A collision and bloodshed seems imminent

—A despatch from Saratoga, New York, says that while Rev. J. O. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and his family were driving from Brant Lake to Lake George, the horse ran away and Mrs. Wilson was thrown out and killed. Mr. Wilson was badly hurt and the driver, Clark Bartlett, perhaps fatally injured. The children escaped,

—At the State Camp of the New Jersey National Guard, at Sea Girt on the 24th, Peter Kneip, loader of gun No. 3, of the gun detachment of the Third Regiment, mistook an order, and opened the breech of the gun just as the piece was discharged. The load blew out, injuring Kneip so badly that he died in a short time. Another gunner, named Fuller, was severely injured.

—While track repairers were at work on the 24th, under the Broadway railroad bridge, at Olneyville, Rhode Island, their attention was attracted by a noise in a freight car side-tracked near by. In the car was found a man about 30 years old wasted away almost to a skeleton. He said he boarded the train in Chicago seven days ago to ride to the seaboard. The car, a Chicago and Atlantic one, was drawn in at Olneyville four days ago. When asked if he wanted food, he feebly answered: "No, I've been hungry too long." The car contained miscellaneous freight and he expected that it would be promptly opened when it arrived at its destination.

—Henry Schmidt, Jacob Hubruge and Louis Werne were drowned at Bay City, Michigan, on the 24th, by the capsizing of their boat. Two sons of J. W. Bailie, of McKeesport, Penna., aged ten and eleven years, were drowned on the 23d while bathing near Pittsburg. Mrs. Daniel Pennington was thrown from her carriage, which collided with a stump at Chicago, on the evening of the 23d, and she was instantly killed. Charles Mayor made an ascension in a hot-air balloon, on the evening of the 23d, near Kenton, Illinois. He came down in a forest, and, grasping the limb of a tree, let go of the balloon. The limb broke and Mayor fell 75 feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

—The loss to Washington county, Penna., by the recent storm as footed up by the Commissioners, is $150,000. Fifty bridges were washed away.

—There was frost on the morning of the 23d at Cerro Gordo, Illinois; Marion, Indiana, and other points. Slight damage to fruit and corn is reported.

—While hunting near Kenosha, Wisconsin, on the 23d, Henry King accidentally shot three boys, ranging in age from 8 to 12 years, sons of Mr. Lack of Chicago. The gun, a breech-loader, was discharged while bringing the barrel down after inserting the cartrrdges. The oldest boy received the shot in the face, and the others were wounded in the back and arm.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, almost immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Senate went into open executive session on the Fisheries Treaty, and Mr. Morgan proceeded with his speech in favor of ratification. At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech the Senate proceeded to vote on the Fisheries Treaty, the first vote being taken on Mr. Gibson's motion, looking either to amendment of the treaty or to arbitration. It was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas (Democrats), 29; nays (Republicans), 31. The next vote was an amendment offered by Mr. Gray to Article II, providing that on all occasions facilities shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels in Canadian ports for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies. It was rejected by a like party vote, yeas, 28; nays, 30. The next vote was on the resolution of ratification—requiring a two-thirds majority. The resolution was rejected by a like party vote—yeas, 27; nays, 30. A number of reports from committees were then made, including one by Mr. Harris from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to appropriate $200,000 for the suppression of yellow fever. The House amendment to the Chinese Prohiqition bill was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President. The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. All the pension bills on the calendar were passed.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to define trusts and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them, it being a substitute for his former bill on the same subject. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the Inter-State commerce of the United States was discussed at some length, and, after being amended, was passed. Mr. Chandler called up his resolution heretofore offered in relation to fraud and violence in the last Louisiana election, and made an address upon the subject. Without concluding his speech, Mr. Chandler yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was adopted.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d, a resolution making the daily hour of meeting 12 o'clock was adopted. Mr. Chandler then resumed his speech began on Wednesday for the investigation of the last Louisiana election. The resolution was laid aside without action. A message was received from the President respecting the fisheries question and laid over, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 24th the message from the President on the subject of the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty was read. Mr. Sherman moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After a lengthy discussion of the message the matter went over without action. The conference report on the bill for the construction of an appraiser's warehouse in New York was agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

—In the House on the 21st Mr. Hooker introduced a bill changing the time for the assembling of Congress to the first Monday in March, instead of the first Monday in December. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Pending the conclusion of Mr. Dibble's remarks the committee rose and the House proceeded, as the special order, to the consideration of resolutions accepting, on behalf of Congress, statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney. The resolutions were adopted and the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Deficiency bill, and, pending discussion, adjourned.

In the House on the 22d, Mr. Townshend presented the conference report upon the Army Appropriation bill, consideration of which was postponed, Mr. Herbert then presented the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was agreed to without division. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Burnes raised a point of order upon the paragraph of the French Spoliation Claim Section, and, pending a decision, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Crain, authorizing the President to veto specific items in appropriation bills was referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The committee rose and a message from the President, relative to the fisheries, was presented. The speaker referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Wilson offered a bill, which was referred to the same committee, entiled "An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases and for other purposes.'" There being no quorum present, the House then adourned.

In the House on the 24th the Senate joint resolution, appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the Inter-State Commerce of the United States, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Dibble submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York city, which was agreed to. The bill provides for the purchase of a site at a cost of $850,000, and the erection of a building at a cost not exceeding $650,000. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Finally at 4.30 the House, without having secured a quorum, took a recess until evening, when the session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Adiourned.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The Eruption of a Japanese Volcano and its Results.

News of an awful and destructive catastrophe has just been received. In the province of Tukushima, near the city of Wakamastu, about 165 miles north of Tokio, a terrible and most calamitous eruption of the apparently extinct Bandai-san volcano has taken place, resulting in the burial under volcanic mud and rocks and ashes of a region of about 75 square miles, and causing more or less damage and devastation within an area extending over more than 675 square miles. It was on July 15. The morning was unusually hot and sultry. At this season of the year peasants from the adjacent regions frequent for the purpose of health and recreation the little mountain hamlet of Iwase and its three hot springs, which are, besides a few weather-beaten and partly decomposed scoriaceous rocks cropping out on the surface, the only indications of the volcanic character of a mountain that has been quiescent for about a thousand years, and the crater of which has been filled up long ago by the slow processes of nature. There was no ground for apprehension of any kind, and a few earthquake shocks, felt two or three days previous to the eruption, presented also nothing unusual or abnormal. Earthquake shocks and seismic tremors are common throughout Japan. Some of the people were quietly enjoying the hot baths on the slope of the mountains, others conversed with the visitors that had come from a distance, while a majority were lying on their mats, talking, smoking, dreaming, dozing, sleeping. Old Bandai-san presented his usual appearance, and nature herself, dreamy and drowsy, seemed about to fall into slumber.

Suddenly, a few minutes past 8 o'clock, a low rumbling was heard like the sound of distant thunder, actually believed to be such by some, but before there was time for an interchange of words the earth was heaved up and began to tremble violently, the ground undulating like water shaken in a bowl. From the peak of Bandai-san there then shot up into the air, as though discharged from a cannon's mouth and accompanied by a noise as of a hundred thunder-storms combined, a huge mass of red volcanic mud, mixed with fire and rocks and sulphur and smoke, carrying with it the very peak of the mountain, and hiding for a time the broad and brilliant canopy of heaven, and then, in its fall, covering the green earth below with a bluish-gray winding sheet of volcanic mud, heavy rocks, hot water, burning sulphur, red hot sand and glowing ashes of a bluish tint. Under this mass, varying in thickness from seven to 20 feet, were hidden 600 men, women and children, dead at once or writhing in the last agonies. Among these there were no less than 150 visitors to the hot springs, who thus found a horrible death in place of the expected cure from sickness and disease. Within a fatal circle, described by a radius of five miles around the mountain, few people were able to escape unhurt, but even beyond that distance persons were killed or injured. Dense black smoke continued to issue from the aperture through which the subterranean forces had found vent, and black clouds soon covered the sky far and wide, while constantly recurring earthquake shocks increased the fright of the trembling fugitives. Who ever could fled at once in every direction, away from the smoking crater. Some, stark naked and ashy pale, ran at the top of their speed over the glowing cinders; women fainted and fell from sheer exhaustion and terror; a few, crazed by fright or injured by falling beams and stones, hopped or crept away like so many animals set at large. To increase the horrors of the scene, pine trees, tall and stately and centuries old, were torn from the ground and thrown upward, while sulphurous flames burst forth between their crackling roots, presenting to the wild and excited imagination of the people the spectacle of weird-looking snakes, hissing and writhing in the unearthly glare of the abysmal fire.

At 10 o'clock the scene had reached its climax, but ecuptions and earthquake shocks did not cease until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The landscape then presented a piteous aspect. Within a distance of five miles around the mountain trees and shrubs as well as all the tea and rice plants—the entire crop of the year—had been destroyed. Forty-four houses were found buried to a depth of 20 feet, and many more were covered to a less depth. Strange to say, few or no small stones were found among the debris; heavy rocks seem to have been numerous; one of them is said to measure 78 feet in length. The village of Iwase seems to have suffered most, then Yozan and Hibara. Three hamlets near the latter place were covered completely. Not a soul was saved. At Hibara itself, the river Nagase was blocked up by falling debris, and by the sudden rise of a natural bank, 400 feet high and several miles long, across the river's course, obstructing the flow of its waters. Unless the imprisoned river is promptly liberated the entire region will be flooded and a lake formed where once fine rice fields stood. At Inawashiro and in its neighborhood the people, though not in danger, escaped, at the time of the eruption, with all their furniture, as though a military invasion had taken place. The people state that the noise as heard there was appalling, resembling the simultaneous discharge of thousands of cannons. As a matter of fact, the lesser peak of Bandai-san has been blown off by the terrific explosion of the subterranean gases and vapors. On the 19th of July—this is the latest news—another eruption took place, without, however, doing any damage. Two new craters were formed. Black smoke continues to ascend from the mountain.

The survivors of the catastrophe were so dazed and bewildered by the sudden disaster that had fallen upon them that most of them were unable to give any coherent account of their escape. One man was, by the first shock pitched headlong out of his house, and, terrified by this sudden eviction, he ran at once for his life, and never knew what had really happened until after his arrival in Inawashiro. Others had similar experiences; in fact, nobody was likely, under such circumstances, to inquire into what was the matter. Thus far 476 bodies have been recovered. The dismal records speak of fractured skulls, of broken limbs, of faces and bodies battered beyond recognition, of bodies literally cut into halves or quarters, or into still smaller pieces, of bodies actually parboiled by the seething water that fell upon the unsuspecting victims of the eruption. Some bodies were found suspended from the trees into which they had fallen when descending from the air. Harrowing details there are many, but one case, sad and dismal enough, must suffice. A mother with her child tied to her back stumbled onward, in hot haste, under a storm of glowing ashes, burning cinders and falling rocks. A large red-hot stone struck the child and bespattered the mother with blood without, however, harming her. Holding fast, with a desperate grasp, the red burden on her back, the mother succeeded in reaching Wakamatsu, but only to find that her child was dead.

The damage done to life and property is not yet exactly known, but it is appalling. The emperor at once contributed three thousand yen for the relief of the suffering people, and dispatched a special commissioner to the afflicted region. Through the prompt initiative of Captain Brinkley, of "The Japan Mail," money to be forwarded to the distressed district is now being rapidly collected among the foreign residents here and in Yokohama. The vernacular press is also doing its duty in this direction. The police and local authorities at Wakamatsu have already taken steps to provide for the destitute, some of whom have in very truth saved nothing but their naked life.

WITH BLIND EYES.

How an Old Soldier Sees an Incident of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Recently an old man with silvery hair was led into the Cyclorama of Gettysburg in New York, by a bright-faced little Miss in a jaunty hat and dress and sat down while she described to him the features of the picture in detail, occasionally asking her a question or shaking his head slowly as if in doubt of the accuracy of her account. She had described to him in her own way the on rush of Pickett's men and the hand-to-hand conflict at the stone fence where the Pennsylvania veterans met the charge of the Southerners, when he asked, "But where's the artillery, Mag?"

"Oh, you mean the big guns. They're over here on the hill in a row."

"All in a row?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

He shook his head. "Look around," said he. "There must be some more that are not in line."

"Yes," she said, "there are some down here that are all upset and seem to be broken. I think they are bursted."

"Is that where the men are coming over the stone wall?"

"Yes, grandpa."

"Is there a grove of trees?"

"Yes, grandpa. It seems to be full of men, but the smoke is so thick you can not see them."

"Oh, I can see them," he cried.

It was then noticed by several people who were listening to him that he was blind. The little girl said, "Oh, no, grandpa; you can't see them."

"Yes I can," he answered. "I can see them very well, and the broken cannon, too."

The child looked at him with innocent surprise as she said, "You are joking now."

"No, my dear," replied the old man. "No. That was the last time I ever saw on earth. There was a caisson exploded there just this side of that fence, and that was the last terrible picture I ever saw, for it was then I lost my eyesight, and I have never got the picture of it out of my head."

He Got a Bad Fiver.

"Ha! ha!" by jove, you know!" he said as he entered the Gratiot Avenue Station, Detroit, the other day, "but I've been done up, you know.t'

"How?" asked the sergeant.

"I was going along a street up here, by jove! when a chap run into me with such force as to knock me down, you knew. He insisted on paying me damages, by jove."

"What damages?"

"To my plug hat, by jove! It rolled in the dust, you know. He insisted on paying me a dollar, and rather than hurt his feelings I accepted. He gave me a fiver, and I returned him the change.

"Well?"

"Well, here's the fiver, and it's a dead broken bank, by jove! Took it into four places, but it's no go. The chap put up the job on me, by jove! and I'm four cases out of pocket, you know. Ha! ha! but I must be green, by jove—very green, indeed. What would you advise me to do, by jove?"

A Curious Phenomenon.

Advices from the fishing village of Kerschkaranza, in the Kola peninsula, on the White sea, state, according to Nature that on Jan. 5 a curious and destructive phenomenon occurred there. At 4 a. m. the inhabitants were awakened by a peculiar, dull, heavy intonation like that of distant artillery. Piled up to a height of several hundred feet the ice—in consequence, no doubt, of the enormous pressure of the ocean ice without—was seen to begin moving from the northwest toward the shore. The gigantic ice wall moved irresistibly forward, and soon reached the shore and the village, which it completely buried, the ice extending a mile inland. The forward movement of the ice lasted four hours. No lives were lost.

—The hog cholera is spreading very rapidly in Warren county, New Jersey, and the farmers living in the vicinity of Blairstown are losing a great many hogs.

—The fancy of the hour in jersey pins is a long, rusty looking nail of oxidized silver.

As She Comes Down the Lane.

Along the fields the shadows fall,
The sun is hanging low,
And on the ivy-mantled wall
The soft lights come and go.
A zephyr wafted from above,
Drifts o'er the waving grain,
My heart goes out to meet my love,
As she comes down the lane.

I lean upon the moss-grown bars,
As 'long the path she fares,
My gracious queen, no blemish mars
The coronet she wears.
The sceptre in her woman's hand
Will banish care and pain,
For I am lord of all the land
When she comes down the lane.

Soft breezes play about her now,
And lift her shining hair,
The sunset glow is on her brow,
To make her passing fair.
Her beauteous face, her modest mien,
To picture them were vain,
And she is mine, my bonnie queen,
As she comes down the lane.

The daisies nod as she goes by,
The wild rose blushes pink,
Sweet song-birds round her pathway fly,
And sing the praise they think.
She lifts her head, her eyes so clear,
Smile into mine again;
My heart cries out, "God bless you, dear,"
As she comes down the lane.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

We were four weeks out from New York, bound to Melbourne, Australia, in the bark Jasper, loaded principally with mining implements, machinery and farming tools. We also carried three state-room passengers—a Mrs. Dacy, her daughter (Miss Belle), and a young man whose luggage was simply marked "Moore,"

Captain Roberts, who was tall, dark and heavily bearded, stood watching Mr. Moore and Miss Dacy, a fine-looking, rather self willed brunette, whose father, one of the wealthiest commission merchants in Melbourne, was sole owner of the Jasper.

I was then about twenty-five, and was filling the position of second mate. While directing some work on the mizzen rigging, I noticed the rosy flush that suffused Miss Dacy's clear cheek, as she stood, with downcast eyes, leaning against the fife-rail, while Mr. Moore, who was a fine-looking young fellow, with smooth, clear-cut features and a keen gray eye, was murmuring something in an undertone.

Most certainly, for young people who had met as seeming strangers on the day of the boat's sailing, and bowed in the most formal manner upon being introduced, they had become wonderfully well acquainted in the short space of four weeks.

It was blowing pretty stiffly from the north and west, and the bark, with her royals and outer jib stowed, was making rather bad weather of it, for a heavy swell, coming in from the east, caused a heavy cross-sea.

The sun was being gradually obscured by a greasy haze, and I was sure we should have a reefing job before night.

Captain Roberts was probably of the same opinion, for, with a scowl in the direction of Mr. Moore and his fair companion, which rather more than confirmed a previous suspicion of my own that he, too, had fallen a victim to the charms of the fair Isabel, he went below to look at the barometer, and perhaps to suggest to easy-going Mrs. Dacy that her daughter might take cold—or something.

For, a moment later, the good lady's voice was heard through the companionway, calling to her daughter, who, with a little shrug of her shoulders, rather unwillingly obeyed.

Now I did not like Captain Roberts, who was very much of a tyrant, nor did he like me—indeed, with such a man, a second mate's position is but a shade better than that of an able seaman's. Besides, I was a Yankee, with the peculiar independence of my people; while he was a Londoner bred and born, who had served an apprenticeship on some of the hardest vessels afloat, and hence was a harder taskmaster on that account alone.

In his fits of anger, which were terrible to behold, he would rave like a madman, and only for the presence of Mr. Fobes, his chief officer, who seemed to exercise a singularly restraining power over him, Captain Roberts would have shot a man down in cold blood on the bark's deck; and yet, to those he considered his equals, he could act the courteous gentleman with all the ease and grace imaginable.

It was nearly eight bells, and I ordered the men, who were rattling down the mizzen rigging, to knock off and get ready to clean up decks.

"Looks dirty to wind'ard," remarked Mr. Moore, using, to my surprise, the sailor phrase expressive of the approach of bad weather.

In dress, appearance and manner, he seemed like one whose acquaintance with nautical matters must be limited. What his occupation or profession, or business in Melbourne might be, did not seem to be known to any one on board the bark. He was quiet and reserved regarding his own affairs, without appearing secretive.

"Yes, sir," I replied, in answer to his remark, as I stood eyeing the work, to make sure it was all shipshape. "It does look that way. If I was the skipper," I added, unthinkingly, "I'd have those sails stowed, and a reef or two taken before it came on—"

"Oh, you would, eh?" interrupted a voice, thick with suppressed passion close behind. "Perhaps you would like to take charge of the bark altogether, you Yankee—"

Had Slugger Sullivan himself used the vile epithet which ended Captain Roberts' outburst, I should have done exactly as I did do; for there is a point in verbal abuse where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Dropping the heaver and ball of marline in my hand, I wheeled suddenly, and, perfectly mad with rage, struck him squarely in the mouth, with a force that sent him sprawling at the feet of the man at the wheel, cutting my knuckles pretty badly against his white teeth.

I knew too well the consequences of such an act.

Regaining his feet, with features contorted with fury, he sprang below after his revolver, as I had seen him do once before; while at the same time, Mr. Fobes—a heavily built Briton—as n duty bound, snatched a brass belaying pin from the rail and came for me.

Seizing the heaver from the deck, where I had dropped it, I stood on the defensive, for I had no idea of getting a broken head if I could prevent it.

Mr. Moore quietly stepped in front of the excited officer, and was about to speak, when blended screams sounded from the cabin, and a second later up rushed the steward, with a face as the napkin over his arm.

"For 'eaven's sake, come below! The cap'n's got a hapoplectical fit, or somethin' wuss!" he exclaimed, wildly.

And, dropping our weapons, we followed the steward into the cabin.

Extended on the floor, his right hand grasping the handle of a revolver, lay Captain Roberts.

But this was no apoplectic fit, for, as I tore open his shirt and placed my ear to his breast, there was not the slightest flutter of the heart or pulsation at the wrists. His eyes were slightly glazed, and his face wore the livid hue of death!

"I feared it," said Mr. Fobes, after vainly trying to force a few drops of brandy between the pale lips. "He had two similar attacks on the last passage, and Dr. Burgess with the greatest difficulty restored him to consciousness, and said plainly that a third would terminate fatally."

Placing the lifeless form in his berth, the mate and myself went on deck—I having almost the feeling of a murderer.

"Mr. Hale—" began Fobes, menacingly, when lo! the sound of rushing, mighty wind and the frantic command let go everything was followed by a clear shout from the quarter:

"Hard up—hard up, I say!"

With a muffled report the light sails were blown from the bolt ropes in a twinkling, and as the bark went over on her beam ends, a black wall of water, whose like I have never seen before or since, rose nearly as high as the mastheads, and burst across the deck, sweeping with it everything movable, Mr. Fobes and 2 of the men being swept away into the seething billows.

Clinging to a brace, and wiping the water from my eyes, I began to recover from the stunning shock.

A great quiver of the half-submerged hull showed that in obedience to her helm the bark was paying off and shaking the tons upon tons of black sea from her deck, and tearing over the foaming billows like a mad thing.

"Send another man aft here to the wheel!" called Moore, who, drenched and bareheaded, made his way to the break of the quarter.

And too much confused and astounded to question this unexpected assumption of authority, I did as directed.

Standing in the weather gangway, Mr. Moore, after learning of the loss of Mr. Fobes and two men, calmly commenced giving off order after order, with such perfect coolness and evident knowledge of seamanship, that in less than two hours the bark, under snug canvass, was making very good weather of it, the wreckage was secured, pumps sounded and found all right, the cabin baled out, and the two ladies, half-dead with fright, revived by copious draughts of hot coffee.

It is a well-known fact that sailors have an invincible repugnance to the presence of a corpse on shipboard. The men had learned, through the steward, of the tragic death of the captain, and now, that Mr. Fobes was no more, they felt their advantage.

A deputation was sent from the forecastle, after things were righted, to demand, not request, that the sea-burial take place at once.

"We don't warnt no corpusses a-bringin' no more bad luck," growled old Fleming, who was spokesman, in answer to the remonstrances of both Mr. Moore and myself; "an' wot's more," he added, with an unpleasant grin, "we bein' consider'bly the strongest party, don't cal'lake to, neither. So three or four of you bring the cap'n out here to the main hatch, an' we'll sew him up in canvass as well now as to-morrer."

What could we do? Against seven reckless, hardened men we two were simply powerless. If they refused duty, what would become of the vessel and her two delicate lady passengers, who already had suffered everything but death itself from fright?

A spare stun' sail was spread on the main hatch, upon which the lifeless body was laid.

Old Fleming, with palm and needle, began at the feet, where some fifty pounds of pig lead were to be attached, and sewed steadily on, his weather-beaten face as devoid of emotion as though he were side-stitching a top sail.

All at once there was a convulsive twitching of the body, and as Fleming, with a yell of terror, dropped his needle and started to his feet, the supposed corpse sat up, and with flashing eyes, into which the light of life had suddenly blazed, glared about him, and shouted:

"*Mr. Fobes! Mr. Fobes! Mutiny on deck! Come quick, sir!*"

For the moment I was as much terrified as the fleeing sailors; but Mr. Moore, recovering from his own temporary terror, ran to the hatch, and with one slash of old Fleming's knife ripped open the enveloping canvass.

Stagging to his feet. Captain Roberts looked wildly about him, and then seemed to take in the situation at a glance.

"Where is Mr. Fobes, he asked, in a hollow voice, as, glancing with a shudder at the canvas shroud, he rose and walked aft.

Mr. Moore had hurried to the cabin to prepare the ladies for his coming; so, as briefly as possible, I narrated the story already known to our readers, to which he listened without comment, though it was plain to see that he was keeping up a tremendous thinking, eying me curiously the while, as he drank off the dose of brandy proffered him by the astounded steward; and when he abruptly ordered that functionary to "bring Mr Hale the same thing!" I knew that my trouble with him was all over for the time.

Indeed, as we ascended to the quarter-deck for a glance at the compass, he explained that his seizure was a species of catalepsy to which he had been subject since his youth, and on one occasion he had nearly been buried alive.

"But not much nearer than to-day," he added, significantly.

And after the watches were called and set, he went below, to be welcomed by the ladies literally as one from the dead.

Curiously enough, from that time Captain Roberts was a changed man in many respects. His gratitude to Mr. Moore—who, merely explaining that some of his years had been passed at sea in the capacity of a ship's officer, at once volunteered to act as chief mate—both for the offer, and his services in saving the bark, knew no bounds.

Toward myself he was remarkably considerate, and even courteous, and gave me to understand that, if I chose, I could have the mate's berth on the return voyage.

One more episode, and I am done. I was sitting on the edge of my berth, smoking, just before turning in one lovely moonlight night just after we struck the southwest trades. My window was open, but the blinds were drawn. Mr. Moore was pacing the deck to windward, humming a love-song under his breath. Mrs. Dacy, who, being terribly near-sighted, could not enjoy the ocean scenery by night or day, was peacefully sleeping in her berth.

All at once I heard voices in a subdued undertone close by my window, and as I was about to quietly withdraw, to my astonishment I heard Captain Roberts, in impassioned accents, beseeching some one to be the guiding star of his life.

"Does anything stand in the way, dearest?" urged the special pleader, before the lady herself could answer.

"Only one thing, Captain Roberts," replied the fair one, in a low, clear voice—"I was privately married to Captain Harrison Moore Gray, now acting as your chief mate, about two weeks before we came on board the Jasper, and I have been depending upon your friendship to break it to mother, who does not dream that Captain Grey is nearer than New York."

And then I heard two high heeled boots go clicking along the deck, while with an exclamation of astonishment the captain scrambled to his feet.

But he was a trump, after all, and a few days later I heard the whole story, which, in brief, was this:

Captain Grey had fallen in love with Miss Dacy, whom he met in Melbourne the year before. The affection was mutual, her parents were opposed, and Miss Dacy taken on a "tour" in the vain hope that thus she might be induced to forget; but she didn't.

He followed her to the United States; they met by stealth, and were privately married in New York.

Captain Grey's owners having a large ship in Sydney, whose captain had died, offered him command, and by the sacrifice of a handsome beard and mustache and thick head of curly black hair, Captain Grey, calling himself Mr. Moore, contrived to join his ship in Australia, and at the same time enjoy the companionship of his wife on the passage, Mrs. Dacy's nearsightedness and unsuspicious nature preventing her from dreaming of the mischief till it was too late.

But Captain Roberts' arguments, her daughter's raillery and Captain Grey's services in saving her husband's vessel, carried the day, and I understand that both father and mother are equally well pleased with their Yankee son-in-law.

He has no better friend than Captain Joe Roberts, who will never forget his resurrection.

An Episode in Dreamland.

A contemporary relates that a prominent Worcester (Mass.) business man passed through an experience in dreamland a few nights ago that is puzzling the local psychologists, and will add interesting data for the Society for Psychical Research. He had an idea he ought to shave, and proceeded to do so. Just before he began work it occurred to him that it would be the easiest thing in the world to take off his head, and placing it on the table facilitate matters. It seemed in the dream that this was allowable for a certain number of minutes without endangering life. So he hung up his watch to count the minutes. The operation continued till some errand called the man across the room, and he returned to find his head was missing. He looked at the watch and found the time was near when he must have his head in its proper place if he cared to keep it. Then he "lost his head" in two ways, and rushed frantically about the room looking in every available place. Just as the the minute hand was about to cross the fatal point, the dreamer woke up, felt for his head, and was surprised and relieved to find it there.

Forty-five Million Hens.

The minister of agriculture has been taking a census of the fowls of France and he informs us that the country contains 45,000,000 hens worth on an average 50 cents apiece. One-fifth of these hens and 2,000,000 cocks are killed annually, and they sell for $5,590,000 in the market. The other 36,000,000 hens lay about 3,060,000,000 eggs every year, worth 11-5 cents apiece; this sums up to not less than $36,740,000. Therefore the chickens of France produce $67,200,000 a year. They form no ununimportant item of the national debt; and whether fried, roasted, boiled or stewed, they are the most tender specimens of the feathered tribe you ever tasted.

Why She is Bleached Out.

Says Prentice Mulford: "Two hours' work about a hot stove exhausts more than four hours' work out of doors. Americans in Europe are shocked, or pretend to be, at the sight of women doing men's work in the fields. They are much better off than the American women, five-sixth of whose lives are spent in the kitchen. The out door women shows healthy blood through the tan on her cheeks. The American kitchen house wife is sallow and bleached out.

Old strawberry beds should not be given up to weeds. It is better to plow them under or hand pick the grass and weeds from the rows.

THE HORSE.

From the Pony with Sixteen Hoofs to the Noble Animal of Modern Times.

Although the mule, as Sunset Cox said, "is without the pride of ancestry," it is quite a different thing with his relative on one side of the house, in whose outlines, bearing, size, and intelligence may be seen very plainly his nobility and pure lineage.

The ancestry of the horse can be traced back before the time of England's monarchs, beyond the Cæsars or the Eternal city, beyond the creation of man, and even further than the very layer of earth on which we live into the rocks and petrifaction of the age below us. Ancient as is his family tree, the horse species is not by any means entitled to be classed among the "first families," and yet his lineage is enough to put to blush those foolish people—fortunately, few in our country—who pride themselves upon their descent, and feel good because a great-grandfather did something which is thought to shed luster upon his degenerated, high-collared, sharp-toed descendants. Any old cart-horse on the street can show an older and purer strain of descent.

Far back before the age of man there lived upon the earth a species of the horse family, long ago extinct, which at the present day would make a showman's fortune. This horse was very little larger than a sheep, and some not larger than a terrier dog. These little horses, as far as we know from the fossil remains, were the beginning of the horse tribe.

They had every outline of horses, and the anatomy also, with the exception that the feet were most peculiar.

Instead of having one hoof on each leg, as our modern horse has, this diminutive pony was the possessor of four, making sixteen hoofs in all. As the horse developed these hoofs, or, speaking more correctly, these toes, all but one dissappeared, leaving our modern horse to walk upon the end of one toe to each leg. If they had all continued to remain permanent the blacksmiths would have rejoiced.

In order to clearly understand the manner of the gradual disappearance of these toes a little anatomy may be tolerated.

Starting with the hand of man as a standard, the thumb, which is really a finger, is called the first finger, the index is called second, the next third, fourth, and fifth. It has been observed that when this order is in any way interfered with the first to disappear is the thumb or first finger. This is noticed in dogs. The "dew claw" is the first finger or thumb.

So it was with the little horses. No remains can be found possessing the first finger. The earliest has the second, third, fourth, and fifth toes present, all of which reached the ground and were usable. These toes all disappeared until none was left except the third, which is the toe upon whose end the horses of the present day walk.

The one just preceding our modern horse had three toes, the second, third, and fourth, but the outside ones did not reach the ground, and were accordingly not usable. They were up a little distance on the leg, like the little hoof of a deer, and only remain on our modern horse in what is known as splint bones. It occasionally happens that horses, as well as other animals, will breed back, and a monstrosity, as it appears to us, will be the result. In England some time ago a horse was born which had two hoofs on each foot, and was carried about the country as a curiosity. It was a reference, or index, of what sort of feet the species once had.

Just why they were at first in possession of such feet is a matter of conjecture. It may have been because the ground was soft and marshy and the extra feet gave more surface for resistance, and as the earth grew firmer no necessity existed for so many toes, so that by disuse they began to disappear.

With the modification of the feet the horse increased in height and strength, getting ready to help man bear his burdens and progress in the line of civilization, and it is true that if all the horses in a city were to die, and there were no means by which their places could be filled, civilization would retrograde, because men would have to bear their own burdens, and the physical man would increase at the expense of the intellectual, so that in time we would all go back to semi-savages, as the students of an athletic college do. The horse, as we have it now, is a vast improvement over the steed of ancient times. It is dependent upon man for its very life, and man is dependent upon it. As it increased in size, through man's interference and culture, it also increased in mental capacity, until one of the most intelligent, docile, useful creatures ever given by a Supreme Being to man is the animal almost human—the horse.

In very early days horses were not used by all nations, and by none as beasts of burden. Asses and mules did the drudgery, and horses were only used as racers, warriors, hunters, or to carry their owners upon journeys, of pleasure or business.

Seeing men on horseback, apparently a part and parcel of the beast, led some natives to think that the strange appearance was but one animal; hence the belief in the centaur, or animal half horse and half man. In war they were a source of great terror to those who were unfamiliar with them, and often the approach of a troop would strike dismay to the hearts of the enemy.

The gradual development from the little pocket pony into the full-grown horse has been a prominent factor in the advancement of the human race, and upon no other animal has the hand of human interference been so marked. This can be seen in the wonderful variety in the horse family. Shetland ponies, heavy draught horses, the racer whose feet spurn the ground, and the slow plodding, but powerful horse which draws our iron wagons are all the result of care in breeding and human improvement of a species at one time well-nigh useless.

—Tea gowns for summer wear are made of thin, white muslin over colored surah.

FASHION NOTES.

—Tiny silver acorns are the newest in bonnet pins.

—Russia leather in all colors is worn for house shoes.

—A revival of coral and gold jewelry is predicted.

—Draped bodices of soft, white silk, with black Swiss belts and braces, are in high favor.

—A new shade of green, rather dark, is extensively used in combination with white.

—In fancy woolens and gauzes pure white is preferred to cream by young ladies this season.

—Polonaises may be draped alike on both sides, or long on one side and short on the other.

—Belts to wear with dressy blouses are of silk belt ribbon, with buckles of Rhinestones and other brilliants.

—White lilac and Guelder roses, with ivy and maiden hair fern, are the fashionable artificial flowers of the summer season.

—The Directoire styles have extended even to morning dresses, which even for summer are composed of rich, heavy materials.

—Dressy costumes of silk are often made with pinked out edges, and a plastron composed of scallops in layers completes the corsage.

—Some of the daintiest summer bonnets are made of rows of straw insertion divided by puffings of black, white, cream or pale colored gauze.

—Gray and tan colored gloves are worn with all summer toilets. When of undressed kid they are in mousquetaire styles. When dressed kid is preferred they may be either buttoned or loose.

—Costumes of poppy red or copper colored wools are popular for seaside wear at all times of the day. They are usually relieved by soft blouse vests and accordion plaited panels of white crepe.

—Stylish collarettes, which display the throat advantageously, are of foulard or India silk, made with a square at the back like a sailor collar, along the front of which is gathered a full scarf of the silk, which is caught together in a point below the throat and the endss thrust underneath the belt.

—White felt hats are decidedly the rage. There are four distinct styles, viz; The low, round crown, with brim rolled up all about it; the Alpine, with narrow, tapering crown, indented at the top; the stiff brim sailor and the soft, wide brimmed hat, so popular to wear with tennis costumes.

—French ladies now choose their hosiery to match the shoes in color, instead of the dress, as formerly. In shoes black or Swede undressed kid is favored, while for house or carriage wear slippers of bronze are preferred.

—There is so great a variety in toilets this summer that it is scarcely possible to say which is the most fashionable. One modiste is in favor of the redingote, another prefers the draped tunic, while the third assures you the only model really in vogue is the Empire dress, with round waist and large sash. The fact is, each of these is fashionable, and ladies wear them all with equal favor—of course, always selecting that which is most suitable to their style and figure.

—There is nothing under the sun so raved about and so popular just at present as the tea gown. Everything in the shape of a gown that is loose and baggy and of no particular style or shape is called a tea gown. However, some of them are very pretty as well as useful. Ingenuity and taste, as well as artistic skill, are tasked to their utmost to produce the new stylish designs. Chinese crepe and lace seem to be the favorite materials for concocting their confections.

A very lovely one was of Chinese crepe in cream color. The full-length front was made of hand-run Spanish lace in cream white. The front was made of piece lace, and the edges of the gown were finished with a narrow flouncing, set on slightly full and caught down in jabots in which were set sloops and point edged moire ribbon. A sash of netted cord silk passed around the waist and was tied in loops at the side, the ends, which fell almost to the bottom of the dress, being finished with elegant tassels. The collar was of plaited edging, to match the lace on the front. The sleeves were of puffs of lace with bands of netted silk between the puffs. Falls of lace finished the lower edge of the sleeves.

—There is nothing in the way of costumes that so emphatically marks the well bred fashionable woman as her attire on near-by excursion occasions. Almost every lady takes pains to prepare a suitable costume for regular traveling dresses, but for short excursions or afternoon or evening outings less consideration is given to the preparation of the outfit. Thoughtless and inconsiderate ladies, especially those who are young, seem to think that "almost anything will do." As a consequence, we see all manner of incongruous garments, all of which are true indications of the taste and habits of the wearers. Only perfectly plain, sober colors are suitable for excursion dresses, and the absence of trimming or "fussiness" marks the conservative and well trained mind.

Dresses of black, brown, gray or olive are most suitable for such occasions. The material should be all wool, and the style of the costume, to be in the most accepted fashion, should be plain to severity. A moderately thick wrap, sufficiently ample to cover the figure, is desirable on excursions by water. There is always more or less dampness, and generally a stiff breeze, and a wool wrap, while it may seem cumbersome if the wearer starts off in mid-afternoon, becomes very comfortable during the home ride when the dew is falling. Hats or bonnets should be plain, and of material that will not be affected by the water. A neat, plain straw, with loops of ribbon or velvet and quill feathers, will be found most serviceable. Ostrich plumes should never be worn on salt water excursions, or for evening wear where there is much dampness, as they become hopelessly draggled and present a most forlorn appearance.

HORSE NOTES.

—The Hartford entry list is a big one.

—The purses at the Cleveland fall meeting will be $700 each except the special, which will be $2500.

—All of the Saratoga bookmakers have made money. William Biley, the Chicago penciler, was $30,000 ahead at the end of two weeks.

—Ed. Corrigan's great steeplechaser Tennessee pulled up very lame on Thursday August 16th, and it is doubtful if he will run again this year.

—Proctor Knott is engaged in the rich Futurity stakes at Sheepshead Bay, and Mr. Bryant confidently announces that his colt will win that important event.

—It is very doubtful whether the Louisville (Ky.) Driving Park Association will give another meeting. The inaugural one held in May was a financial failure.

—W. H. McCarthy's mare Geneva S. was distanced in the last heat of the Rochester $10,000 race for fouling Guy, and "Knapsack" was out of second place and $2500.

—There were fifty-six heats trotted or paced at the Buffalo meeting, and the average time was 2.19 53-56, a shade under 2.20, and the best average ever reached at Buffalo.

—The bay gelding that has been trotting around Boston as Champion John L., and made a record of 2.28¼ while bearing that name he has been identified as Prince, 2.26, by Hambletonian Prince, dam Baird by Superb.

—Proctor Knott, the winner of the Junior Champion stakes, has no less than twenty-four engagements for next season, including the Kentucky Derby and Clark stakes, at Louisville, and the American Derby, at Chicago.

—Louis Kittson says the proposed sale of the Erdenheim stud in November is, in a measure, a forced sale, in order to settle the affairs of the estate. Mr. Kittson says he may eventually buy a few brood-mares and breed colts for racing and sell them developed.

—Stamboul beat Arab in 2.15, 2.17½, 2.16¼, at Los Angeles, Cal., the first week in August. As a 2 year old Stamboul made a record of 2.37, and reduced it the following season to 2.26½. In his 4 year old form he trotted in 2.23, as a 5 year old in 2.17½, and as a 6 year old in 2.15.

—Speaking of the Clingstone-Belle Hamlin race, the New York *Sportsman* says: "That good mare Favonia could have beaten either very handily, and as for Prince Wilkes—well, that horse has not yet appeared in public that can beat him, all things being equal."

—Barnes, the popular and rising light-weight jockey, is a bright mulatto, modest and well mannered, and only about 17 years of age. He has already ridden nearly 120 winners this season, leading all the jockeys of the country in that respect. Barnes has had 370 mounts.

—After the collision between Spofford and Thorniess at Buffalo the latter ran around the track with no driver. When he was stopped the horse plunged over the rail and stunned himself. He lay quiet so long that people thought he was dead, but he proved to be not seriously hurt and started in the next heat.

—Some time ago Hickok purchased the chestnut gelding Conde, 2.20 by Abbotsford, for $2100 at a sale in San Francisco. Since that time he sold him for $5000 to an Arizona party, who won him out in the free-for-all at Butte, Mon., on August 18th, when he defeated Lot Slocum, Ranchero, Charles Hilton, Kate Ewing and Little Joe in the free-for-all.

—E. J. Baldwin says: "If anybody thinks there is a colt in the East that can beat Proctor Knott, and is willing to back his opinion, I will back Knott to the extent of $5000 or $10,000, and if that is not enough I know two or three others who will be more than willing to put up a like amount each. We are not particular where the race is run, be it at Monmouth Park or Sheepshead Bay, or as to what may be the distance or the condition of the track." There is the chance for a great sectional and sensational race. Now, what says Mr. Withers "or any other man?"

—A. J. Cassatt says The Bard probably hit himself, and he proposes to try the horse as soon as the inflammation has subsided in order to find out the extent of the injury. He says: "If his middle tendon is involved he will never train again. In that case I want his services as a stallion, and do not care to lose a season. My plan is to try him this autumn. If he stands preparation we will know he is sound. In that case, of course, I shall ride him next year, but if he is lame then he would be next season. The quicker we find it out the better. I should then retire him to the stud."

—Proctor Knott won the Junior Champion stakes in such a style as should put his claim to the 2 year old championship beyond question. The time, 1.14, is equal to the best ever made at Monmouth; the first quarter was in 23½s. and the half in 47½s. Proctor Knott gave the entire lot a seven-pound beating at last. Proctor Knott, although a son of Luke Blackburn, would never pass for a scion of the 3 year old hero of 1880. He is a typical Great Tom, who is his maternal grandsire. He is the same mealy colored chestnut frequently seen among the Great Toms, with a blaze face, the left fore and hind pasterns white, and stands full 16 hands. He has a fine head, broad at the forehead, high cheeks and wide between the jaws. The head is carried rather high and peacocky, like several of the Great Toms. He has a very long neck, filling into well-placed shoulders, good depth of heart and immense length from the point of the shoulder to the hips, which are ragged, like the old Harkaways, and he has rather straight hind legs, but great power in his quarters and stifles, good feet and legs. He is rather long in the barrel, but covers a deal of ground. His temper is excellent. Sam Bryant, the owner of Proctor Knott, was jubilant after the race.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 30, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The postal service is greatly demoralized by the floods. Mails for New York have been started by way of Buffalo and the New York Central. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the loss to railroads and to private property owners by the storm, but it is safe to put it at $1,000,000. In Westmoreland county the damage reported is $100,000, and the loss in Indiana county is much more.

So far four deaths from the flood are reported. The victims are the Rev. N. B. C. Comingo and W. C. Orth, an architect, of this city; Moses Calvin, of Monongahela City, and an unknown German of McKeesport. Mr. Comingo and N. C. Orth were drowned in the Conemaugh river, near Johnstown. They started for this city in a canoe, but before they had gone a mile the raging torrent capsized the vessel, and both were drowned. Mr. Comingo was pastor of the Olivet church, and one of the most prominent ministers in the city.

Two men named Calvin and Harris attempted to drive across Boggs' ferry, near Monongahela, in a buggy, but the current was so swift that it turned the buggy completely over. Harris got ashore, but Calvin, who could not swim, was drowned. A German went down with the bridge over Long Run, near McKeesport, and was drowned.

A Sad Wind Up.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 23.—The Northwestern association, G. A. R., had their fourth annual reunion here yesterday. About forty-five G. A. R. posts, from the various towns in northwestern Pennsylvania, sent nearly 5,000 delegates. The city is one mass of arches, bunting, flags, jumbo gas jets, etc., from end to end. Over 25,000 people witnessed the parade, which was reviewed at the public square by Governor James A. Beaver, Secretary of the Commonwealth C. W. Stone, Mayor Dempsey and the Northwestern G. A. R. officials.

A night parade took place at 8:30 o'clock, the G. A. R. posts, Sons of Veterans, the various fire companies and civic organizations participating. Col. Fred. Grant and Corporal Tanner, who were booked for speeches after the parade, failed to appear. A grand banquet in the assembly rooms of the Oil Exchange concluded the festivities.

At 9 o'clock last night two men were instantly killed and several others injured by the explosion of an iron pipe on the balcony of Dr. Reid's office, No. 75 Main street. The pipe was improvised as a feeder for red and blue fire powder, the powder dropping through the pipe onto a projecting natural gas torch. The pipe exploded with a deafening noise, shattering part of the balcony and splitting the pipe into fragments. One of the flying pieces of iron struck Robert Henley, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, tearing away the whole top of his head, killing him instantly. W. E. Curtis, of Rew City, was also struck with one of the flying fragments, as was also Edward Duel, of this city. Duel died almost instantly. Curtis is still alive. M. Albert had an arm blown off, and Mrs. McComber lost a leg. Several women and children were more or less injured, but their names and the extent of their injuries cannot be ascertained.

The explosion occurred on the main thoroughfare, where thousands of people had congregated to witness the night parade of the G. A. R.

Fatal Fight Among Hunters.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 27.—Thomas Jeffries, a laborer, shot and killed Jacob Pollock, yard boss at Robert Hogsett's furnace and coke works, at Lemont. A party of six, including Jeffries and Pollock, were out for hunting, near Dunbar's camp. It is claimed Jeffries struck a young man named Lane Martin, for which he was assaulted by Pollock and several others, and during the fight which ensued Jeffries drew his revolver and fired, with above result. The party were all drunk. Jeffries gave himself up, and claims self defense.

Texas Fever in Pennsylvania.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Secretary Edge, of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture, has discovered another outbreak of Texas fever among a herd of cattle at Shrewsbury, near this city. The Baltimore authorities declared it pleuro-pneumonia and were about to establish quarantine against Pennsylvania cattle, but an investigation showed it was Texas fever, and that the cattle came from Baltimore. It is also reported that the disease is spreading among the cattle in the Cumberland Valley.

Hosiery Manufacturers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Execution upon judgment notes aggregating $22,200 have been issued against Samuel Vickers and Alfred Weston, trading as Vickers & Weston, hosiery manufacturers, at No. 1708 Tulip street.

New Engine Shops at Altoona.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is to begin immediately the erection of five shops in East Altoona, at a cost of $50,000. The shops will have a capacity of 150 locomotives a year, and they will give employment to 1,600 hands in addition to those already at work. Altoona counts this as a gain of 10,000 to its population. This is a part of the plan to concentrate all the engine and car building of the Pennsylvania railroad at one central point. The amount of money to be expended to carry out the present programme will be over $1,000,000.

Coming Monster Picnic.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Interstate Grangers' picnic has grown so that very great changes have been required to meet the demands of the hundreds of thousands who gather from all parts of the Union. To meet this the company has enlarged the grounds to thirty acres, laid out fresh avenues, erected new cottages and tents, put down new tracks, put in electric lights and greatly improved the electrical, telephone and other departments. The exhibition is larger than that of the state fair.

Labor Matters in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—The McKee Tableware Glass works, an entirely new enterprise, will start on Monday morning, giving employment to 600 men. The Charlotte furnace will start with non-union men. It has been closed since January owing to the Knights striking against reduction.

BY THE PRESIDENT

An Important Message Transmitted to Congress.

RETALIATION AND PROTECTION.

The Course Recommended in Place of the Treaty.

PROMPT RESPONSE OF THE HOUSE.

The President Asks Congress for Immediate Legislation Conferring Power Upon Him to Prohibit Canada from Transmitting Wares in Bond Across Our Territory—He Also Recommends that Canadian Vessels in American Waters be Given Only Such Rights and Privileges as Are Given American Vessels in Canadian Waters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president sent to congress a message in reference to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the senate. He recommends immediate legislation conferring upon the executive the power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise, in bond, across or over the territory of the United States, to or from Canada. Legislation is also recommended that will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals precisely the same advantages granted American vessels in Canadian canals, and that both be measured by the same rule of discrimination. The communication, in its full text, is as follows:

TO THE CONGRESS:

The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and annoyances, their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints, of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants.

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate, by a fair and just treaty, these ever recurring causes of difficulty.

I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious incidents, and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the senate thereupon.

But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference, an agreement having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation.

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have, since 1866, been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow, free of duty, the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated, in 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal, and given in return by Canada to the United States, in the following language in the twenty-ninth article of said treaty:

It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been, or may from time to time be, specially designated by the president of the United States, and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house, and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, from such possessions through the territory of the United States, for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that, for the like period, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of dues, through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties, from the United States through the said possessions to others places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country; and ever since that time such shipment has been denied.

The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds, which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably prosecuting their vocation.

During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about $270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels.

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise, in bond, across or over the territory of the United States, to or from Canada.

I desire also to call the attention of the congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as, in my opinion, require prompt action.

The navigation of the great lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens.

The canals and other public works, built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes, are made free to all.

In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges.

By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise or property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised.

And yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage.

To promise equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own, is to fulfil a promise with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals, and their cargoes, precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

THE HOUSE RESPONDS.

A Bill Which Grants the President's Request Introduced and Referred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the midst of routine business the speaker laid before the house a message from the president on the subject of the fisheries. The reading of the message claimed the closest attention from members on both sides of the house, and when it was finished the Democrats broke out in rounds of applause. The document was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, securing consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time. Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

"An act to empower the president more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the president to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the president to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British dominions of North America.

Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the president may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled an act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, etc., it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend, in whole or in part, the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country except Canada in bond and without the payment of duty to or from the British dominions in North America across the territory of the United States.

Section 2. Whenever the president shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canals, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States, or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the president, in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of twenty cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste Marie canal or the St. Clair flats canal, and the secretary of the treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act. The president, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect, in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected.

Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect.

The Senate Refused to Hear the Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The immediate adjournment of the senate on receipt of the president's message on the fisheries, was the main incident of the day.

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New Goods! -:- New Styles!

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

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a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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10 canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. Chase Brothers Company, Under to this paper. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

1888.

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	S W	V J Bower
	W W	O L Meek.'
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Weiser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick,
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Yankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith,
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel,
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old: no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. ly

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Friday, Sept. 14, the following articles: Buggy bodies, spring wagon boxes, hearse body and gearing, spokes, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, linn boards, spring wagon gearing, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axlebeds, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

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For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age. Address

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Dec8 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
26jul6t Executor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 4th Monday of Aug. A. D. 1888, for a charter of a corporation, to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross," in Georges Valley, Centre county, Penna. The object of which shall be to advance the Glory of God and secure the Spiritual good of the members and promote the moral and religious welfare of the community in the preaching of the Gospel and the faithful observance and administrations of the Sacrament and Ordinances of Jesus Christ, according to the government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America.

STITZER & MAGEE,
Att'ys for Petitioners.
Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, '88.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. being the 27th day of Aug. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited. All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.-

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

Exaggerated Reports.

Calm Review of the Situation at Jacksonville.

REPRESENTED WORSE THAN IT IS

It Has Been Prevalent Just One Month Now—There Have Been 107 Genuine Cases and 17 Deaths—News Has not Been Suppressed—Candidates Quarantined.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 28.—Yesterday ended the first month of the existence of yellow fever here. The record is as follows: Total cases, 107; deaths, 17; discharged cured, 28; under treatment, 62, many of whom are convalescent. The sensational stories of the suppression of news of cases by the authorities are utterly false. Possibly a few cases have not been reported by family doctors, but these are offset by cases reported that are not typical yellow fever cases. No death has been suppressed.

Despite the unfavorable weather, it having been clear and hot, only seven new cases have been reported since 6 p. m. Sunday. One of these, C. H. Pollard, was brought from the camp at St. Mary's and died. There have been two other deaths, Burton Mays (colored), and Albert Fischer, a fireman. E. M. McArthur, of the S. F. and W. railway, died, it is rumored, of yellow fever, but his doctors contend his death was caused by a congestive chill. Outside of Jacksonville every death occuring here is attributed to yellow fever. There is great indignation at the shutting off of middle Georgia and the mountains.

Political work is much hampered by the fever and the consequent scare. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates for the governorship have been quarantined, Capt. Fleming at Monticello and Col. Shipman at his home in Sawtey, for harboring relatives who are refugees from this city. Both are free now.

The schooner Charlotte Sibley, laden with ice from Bangor, Me., came in yesterday. The crew stopped at Mayport, and the vessel was brought up by a tug in charge of stevedores, and will be towed to the sawmill below the city, where she will be fumigated, loaded with lumber and turned over to the captain and crew at Mayport.

Since the fever has attacked the negroes the colored population has became much reduced. The conditions necessary to the rapid spread of the epidemic are not thought to be favorable and hopes are entertained that the gales, which will begin soon, will have a healthful effect.

RANGE STORY OF THE SEA.

Rescued Sailors Charge the Captain with Wrecking a Vessel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Twelve sailors from the English bark Gylfe, who arrived here on the steamer Persian Monarch, appeared before the British consel, and through Boatswain Bergquist charged that in their opinion and belief Capt. Tait, of the Gylfe, made a futile attempt to cast the bark away, in the hope of robbing the insurance companies. The Gylfe sailed from Quebec on July 3, loaded with timber, bound to Greenock, Scotland. The vessel sprung a leak and returned to St John's, N. F. After being repaired she again resumed her voyage. She sprang a leak again on the night of Aug. 19, but by means of the pumps the men easily kept the water from gaining any headway. On the morning of the 20th the pumps gave out altogether, and the men swear that the pumps, which were new, had been tampered with. John Brown, the steward, swears that on the 20th he saw the captain and mate go down into the hold and the mate boring holes with an auger. When the Persian Monarch came to the Gylfe's assistance all hands, with the exception of Second Mate Robinson, went on board. The latter refused to leave the vessel, believing he could keep her afloat. Capt. Tait and his first mate, seeing the determination of Robinson not to leave the vessel, returned to the Gylfe, but the rest of the crew refused to accompany them.

Accident at a Political Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—During the progress of an open air political meeting at the junction of Houston and Norfolk streets last night a platform in the middle of the square gave way, precipitating its occupants to the ground. Henry Greenbaum, a boy, was instantly killed, and a dozen or more persons were more or less severely injured. Indeed, of the sixty persons occupying the platform scarcely one escaped without a scratch. The platform was erected to accommodate the speaker, committee and musicians, and Coroner Levy, who presided, was about to address the gathering when the structure fell. He escaped without injury, but Alderman Benjamin, who was to deliver a speech, was one of the most seriously injured. His head and neck were badly hurt, and it is thought his left leg is broken. After the wounded had been sent home Charles Landsman, who built the platform, was arrested on a criminal charge.

Brokers Arrested for Conspiracy.

READING, Pa., Aug. 28.—John H. Derr and George J. Yocum, brokers, were arrested here on the charge of conspiracy with Henry Marshall, the defaulting postmaster of St. Clair, Schuylkill county. The warrant was sworn out by Postal Inspector O'Leary, of Philadelphia, and was served by Deputy United States Marshal Meyers. Postmaster Marshall, it is alleged, dealt in stocks on forged money orders, through which the government lost money. Messrs. Derr and Yocum deny all knowledge of the crooked operations of Marshall. The accused were taken to Philadelphia, where they will enter bail for a hearing.

Mysterious Assassination.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Joseph Dredzynski, a Polish lumber shover, was fatally shot by an unknown man. About 4 o'clock Sunday morning Dredzynski went to a shed in the rear of his house, used as a summer kitchen, to light the fire. Just as he opened the door some one inside fired five shots in succession, then ran from the shed and escaped. The five shots all took effect. There is no cause known for the shooting and no clew to the assassin.

Against American Competition.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—At the instance of Mr. Rykert, who represents the county of Lincoln in the Dominion parliament, the government has imposed a duty on American fruit baskets and covers thereon. Mr. Rykert's constituency is the principal fruit growing country in Canada, and people engaged in fruit raising have complained of the grievous effect of American competition for years.

Mysterious Lynching.

ATLANTA, Aug. 28.—A telegram from Rockmart, Ga., says a negro was lynched at Beaswell, eight miles this side, on the east Tennessee road. The body was discovered by the flagman of a train, who saw it hanging from a high trestle. The affair is enveloped in mystery.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

London papers regret the rejection of the fisheries treaty, but say there will be no serious trouble as a result.

The Boston Herald has received similar sets of articles from John Teemer and William O'Connnor for a three mile sculling match to be rowed Sept. 29, on Onondaga or Chatauqua lake. James Keenan says he will not back Teemer unless the race is rowed at Worcester, Mass.

Train No. 5 on the Pittsburg and Connellsville division of the Baltimore and Ohio, consisting of fifteen coaches, well filled, reached Pittsburg forty-eight hours late, owing to the floods. Travel is now fully resumed.

Bangor had a great Republican demonstration, and James G. Blaine was the chief speaker, followed by Hon. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Dr. Doane, of Kansas, and C. A. Boutelle. Mr. Blaine's reception was of the usual order, and 6,000 people shouted for him.

Burglars got away with $500 worth of clothing from the store of A. G. Peterson & Co., of Jamestown, N. Y.

S. R. Post, member of the New York Produce Exchange, who failed the other day, has settled with his creditors dollar for dollar.

Through the carelessness of the engineer a wild engine collided with an Ohio Central passenger train, and the fireman of the passenger engine was killed, the engineer badly injured and several passengers also injured. Suits have already been instituted aggregating $25,000.

General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, who is fooling along the Massachusetts coast, was seen by a reporter and emphatically denied the story that he has been deposed.

Bill Miles, who killed the Bald Knobber Chief Kinney, has been held for murder. If he is not convicted he will be lynched.

Farmer George Lufkin was spending the evening at Farmer Henry Siever's, near Tracy, Minn., when unknown parties fired through the window and shot him dead.

Arthur W. Dickens committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal., blaming the world for not appreciating his literary efforts.

The Sioux remain fixed in their determination to hold their reservation.

Three tramps entered the house of John Pearson, near Delano, Minn., and demanded food. They were using abusive language to Mrs. Pearson, when her 10-year-old son opened fire with a shotgun. He filled the legs and feet of one, and all ran. He pursued and brought down another.

Mike Kelly, the famous catcher of the Boston baseball team, has signed to go to Australia in the fall with Spalding's team of baseball players.

The difficulties existing between the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, have been settled.

Two farmers, Christier and Carter, of Allen county, Kan., got to fighting. Carter pulled a revolver, and Christier knocked him down with a pitchfork handle. Carter sprang to his feet, knocked Christier down, gouged out an eye, and, seizing the fork, pinioned Christier to the ground, killing him.

An epidemic of black measles is prevailing among the negroes living along the bank of the Santee river, in Georgetown county, S. C. Hundreds have already died. A cessation of work on the crops will, it is feared, be necessary.

A shooting affray in which one negro and one white man was killed was the result of the arrest of a negro thief in Florence, S. C. A general conflict between the whites and blacks is feared. Both sides are arming.

Two fox hunting parties met at Lamont, Pa. A fight ensued and Thomas Jeffries shot and killed Jacob Pollock.

Speaker Carlisle will, it is said, preside at one of the stands which are to be erected for the Democratic ratification meeting to be held in Washington on Thursday.

R. W. Ledbetter was convicted, after appealing three times, of manslaughter at Marlin, Tex. He again appealed, and on the fourth trial was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

A wild man was captured in the woods near Coosa mountain, Ala. He has been placed in an insane asylum.

The new Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge in course of construction between Cincinnati and Covington collapsed on Sunday in the presence of thousands. High water had made the engineers apprehensive, and they had resorted to every known artifice to save the bridge, but in vain.

Mrs. Obine was killed and her son fatally injured by a runaway near Williamson, N. Y.

President Cleveland has contributed $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Money closed at 1¼ per cent., the lowest rate. The highest rate was 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.85½@4.85¾; actual rates, 4.85@4.85¼ for 60 days and 4.88@4.88¼ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 128½; 4½s, do., 107¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@122; Centrals, 113@117.

The stock market opened ¼ to ¾ per cent. higher than it closed, and during the first thirty minutes prices made further gains in some cases of ¼ to ¾. The market was moderately active and firm in the afternoon, and its tone continued firm. At the close the best figures of the day were current. The sales for the day amounted to 207,371 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—FLOUR—Closed steady; fine, $2.30@3; superfine, $2.65@3.35; Minnesota extra, $3@5.50; city mill extra, $4.80@5, for West Indies. Southern flour dull, but steady; common to fair extra, $3@4.

WHEAT—Options were fairly active and irregular, closing at a slight decline. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at $1.01; No. 2 do., $1; No. 3 red winter, 95c.; No. 4 do., 83c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 98⅝c.; do., Oct., 99c.; do., Dec., $1.00⅝c.

CORN—Options were dull and closed at a slight decline. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 53¼@53⅝c.; ungraded do., 53¾@53¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 53c.; do., Oct., 53½c.; do., Dec., 51c.

OATS—Options were dull, but steady. Spot lots closed quiet, but firm, at a slight advance. Spot sales of No. 2 white state at 40¼c.; No. 2 do., 37@37¼c.; No. 2 mixed, 33½@33¾; rejected mixed, 36@36½c.

RYE—Dull.

PORK—Dull; 1-year-old mess, $15.45@15.75.

LARD—Closed nominal; Sept., $9.50@9.55; Oct., $9.30@9.35.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 5 1-16c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6¼c. Refined moderately active and steady; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes and powdered, 7¾c.; granulated, 7⅛c.; mold A, 7⅝c.; confectioners' A, 7⅝@7 7-16c.; coffee A standard, 7⅛@7 3-16c.; coffee off A, 6¾@6¾c.; white extra C, 6⅝@6 11-16c.; extra C, 6⅝@6 9-16c.; C, 6¼@6¼c.; yellow, 6c.

BUTTER—Quiet; eastern creamery, 20@22c.; western, 19@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; factory New York cheddar, 8½@8¾c.; western flat, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh eastern firsts, 18@18½c.; western firsts, 17½@18c.; Canadian firsts, 17¾@18c.

COTTON—Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 10¼c.

CHEERFUL REPORTS.

Improvement and Progress in Many Lines of Manufactures.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Commercial Bulletin, one of the oldest manufacuring journals of the country, says to-day: The steady improvement in the condition of manufactures is reflected in the reports from manufacturing centers published in to-day's Bulletin, where favorable and unfavorable news is carefully classified and impartially presented in parallel columns.

The improvement in iron and steel manufacturing (last week an exception to the general advance) is marked, even among the rolling mills, and there is a healthy tone generally in machinery and metal working.

In spite of the suspension of two of the smaller shoe factories, the shoe and leather workers show a steady gain in numbers.

There has been but one failure among the paper manufacturers, and a slight gain in the working force is to be noted in spite of heavy losses from fire.

The wood working factories, as usual, show the heaviest losses from the destroying element.

There has been a steady gain in forces employed in the glass works.

Among the textile industries, the cotton mills easily lead in prosperity. Among them suspensions and labor troubles reach a very small average. The only strike of any dimensions has been settled. Extensions to mills are announced, which will add over 4,000 spindles to New England's plant, and the resumption of labor is general.

The silk industry presents an unbroken record of extension and activity.

The increase in imports of foreign woolens is possibly the cause of the dullness still existing in certain quarters in the woolen industry, notably among wool hosiery and shoddy mills. There are, however, two new woolen mills announced, with a very general resumption of business by mills that have been idle.

It is noteworthy that nearly 40 per cent. of the misfortunes of manufacturers are directly due to fire, flood, or other cause not connected with the course of business.

COMMITTEE'S WORK COMPLETED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill of Fare Now Ready.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill completed its work. There was a large number of the senate's amendments agreed to, while quite a number were disagreed to. The bill as it passed the house appropriated $23,332,406, to which the senate added $5,174,393, making the total $28,506,999 as it passed the senate. This sum was reduced by the conference committee $1,351,044, and the sum of $300,000 was added for new public buildings, making the net reduction in conference $1,047,544 and the total of the bill as it now stands $27,459,454. The appropriations for the following public buildings were agreed to:

Bay City, Mich., $100,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $75,000; Marine hospital, Chicago, $15,000; Denver, Colo., $140,000; Eastport, Me., $8,000; Greenville, S. C., $50,000; Helena, Ark., $75,000; Hoboken, N. J., $60,000; Jacksonville, Fla., $80,000; Portsmouth, O., $60,000; furnishing Marine hospital at Portland, Me., $2,000; Savannah, Ga., $75,000; Springfield, Mo., $75,000; Texarkana, Ark., $50,000; Vicksburg, Miss., $50,000; Wheeling, W. Va., $27,500; Opelousas, La., $50,000; Charlotte, N. C., $85,000; Statesville, N. C., $75,000; Brownsville, Tex., $50,000; Ottumwa, Ia., $40,000.

Among other items agreed to are $50,000 for pedestal and approaches to the statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

More Specific Tariff Bills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, introduced several specific tariff bills in the house. One places copper ores generally on the free list, and another places hewn and sawed timber and wood unmanufactured, sawed boards, etc., on the free list. Still another bill proposes a tax of $11 a ton on heavy and $14 a ton on light iron and steel tee rails, and a fourth bill fixes the tax at six-tenths of a cent per pound on iron or steel beams, girders, joists, car truck channels, T. T. columns and structural shapes of iron or steel generally. Mr. Breckenridge also introduced a bill suspending the sinking fund law and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to use the surplus in the treasury for the purchase of United States bonds.

Progress of a Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The following summary shows the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to The New Enterprise, for the week ending Aug. 25:

Buildings costing over $5,000 each, 210	$4,069,467
Bridges, 31	1,005,000
Churches, 34	944,000
Electric light companies and new plants, 5	496,000
Gas companies, 4	3,105,000
Manufacturing companies, 53	5,173,000
Mills, factories, etc., 58	2,075,000
Mining companies, 16	23,728,000
Railroads and extensions, 9	3,695,000
Water works, 9	337,000

Belva Making Hay While the Sun Shines.

WILLIAMS GROVE, Pa., Aug. 28.—The interstate grangers' picnic opened yesterday. The arrivals reached between 4,000 and 5,000, indicating larger crowds than last year. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of agricultural machinery are on the ground, the display covering acres of ground. Belva Lockwood is the only presidential candidate who has written an acceptance of the invitations tendered. She will make a speech on Thursday afternoon. Speeches are expected from Congressmen Scott and Osborn Maisch, of Pennsylvania; Hatch, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and McKinley, and Governor Beaver.

Smoldering Revolution in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Benjamin D. Manton, United States consul at Colonia, Uruguay, who is in Washington on leave of absence, predicts the breaking up of the great empire of Brazil. "Its affairs," he says, "are in a precarious state. The emancipation of the slaves was merely a sop thrown by Princess Isabella, the regenta, to the Liberals. The six southern provinces, really the strength of the empire, are ripe for revolt and a republic. They only await the death of Dom Pedro, when they will split the empire and a president will rule over Brazil."

Reception to the Princess.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A reception was given by prominent German residents of New York at Terrace garden to Professor von Esmarck and his wife, the Princess Henrietta, of Schleswig-Holstein. The princess was presented with a magnificent boquet and a purse of $300, to be used toward the relief of the poor natives of Schleswig-Holstein residing in New York. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

A Politician Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Ex-Representative John McCullough, a prominent Republican politician of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at his residence in this city. Domestic trouble is thought to have led Mr. McCullough to commit the deed.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write:

549 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O., January 4th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully. F. H. ROWEKAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1888.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia. EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The first and partial account of T. W. & C. W. Hostermen, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. First and final account of A. E. Clemson, administrator of, &c., of Richard Irvin, deceased.
3. The first and final account of John M. M'Coy administrator of, &c., of Wm. McCormick, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The account of T. E. and F. P. Vonada, administrators of, &c., of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
5. First account of Clement Dale, administrator of, &c., of John G. Sankey, late of Potter township deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. S. Loy, executor of, &c., of the last will and testament of Sarah Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of T. B. Jamison, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of May Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. Final account of David Fye, guardian of Arvilla Bloom, minor child of Wm. Bloom, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
9. The account of U. S. Shafer, executor of, &c, of Simon Smull, late of Miles township, deceased.
10. The second and final account of Adam Shafer, Jr., one of the executors of, &c., of George Schmeltzer, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. First and final account of J. Edward Kline, administrator of, &c., of George Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf, administrator c. t. a. of Rebecca Frazier, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of E. R. Chambers, administrators of, &c, of Elizabeth Musselman late of College township, deceased.
14. The account of D. Z. Kline, executor of, &c, of Christian Uhl, late of Spring township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, executor of, &c., of Henry Keller, Jr., late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of, &c., of Henry Keller, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of W. H. Corman and Reuben Kramer, executors of, &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of David Kreppe, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. First and final account of A. C. Ripka and W. H. Ripka, administrators of, &c., of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased.
20. The second and partial account of T. F. Adams, executor of, &c., of Frances M. Atherton, late of Millesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of James W. Beck, administrator of, &c., of Nancy Beck, late of Marion township, deceased.
22. The account of John P. Harris, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Christian Lowry Sr., late of Benner township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of J. R. Wolf, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of C. M. Sellers, B. W. Way and Samuel T. Gray, administrators of, &c., of Agnew Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Adam C. Witherite and Philip Reside, executors of, &c., of John Reside, late of Boggs township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Register.
Bellefonte, July 23, 1888.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS

TO

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21ST, SEPT. 11TH & 25TH, OCT. 9TH & 23D.

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7j 8m

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J. D. MURRAY,
Druggist.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Aug. 5, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 36 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
" "	Renovo		8 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		3 58 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25a m
" "	Montandon		1 14 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 30 p m
" "	Renovo		4 30 p m
" "	Kane		8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" " "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" " "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" " "	Lock Haven		11 34 a m
" " arrives	Renovo		12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 05 a m
" " "	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
" " "	Williamsport		8 15 a m
" " "	Montandon		9 17 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" " "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 ajm
" "	Renovo		10 20 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 22 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 15 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 23 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 30 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		11 58 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 25 a m
" "	Montandon		2 27 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5	45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5	35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5	26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5	20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5	08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4	53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4	43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4	08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3	55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3	45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3	35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3	27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3	20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3	13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3	05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3	00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2	55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2	50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2	40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2	34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2	30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. B. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic....	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.....	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria.....	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding.....	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs..	.50
27	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
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30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.50
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J. H. ORVIS, C. M

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Queer Christians.

"And he was angry and would not go in."—Luke 15: 28.

"Is the elder son of the parable so unsympathetic and so cold that he is not worthy of recognition? The fact is that we ministers pursue the younger son. You can hear the flapping of his rags in many a sermonic breeze, and the cranching of the pods for which he was an unsuccessful contestant. I confess that for a long time I was unable to train the camera obscura upon the elder son of the parable. I never could get a negative for a photograph. There was not enough light in the gallery, or the chemicals were poor, or the sitter moved in the picture. But now I think I have him. Not a side-face, or a three-quarters, or the mere bust, but

A FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT,

as he appears to me. The father in the parable of the prodigal had nothing to brag of in his two sons. The one was a rake, and the other a churl. I find nothing admirable in the dissoluteness of the one, and I find nothing attractive in the acrid sobriety of the other. The one goes down over the larboard side, and the other goes down over the starboard side; but they both go down.

From the window of the old homestead bursts the minstrelsy. The floor quakes with the feet of the rustics, whose dancer is always vigorous and resounding. The neighbors have heard of the return of the younger son from his wanderings, and they have gathered together. The house is full of congratulators. I suppose the tables are loaded with luxuries. Not only the one kind of meat mentioned, but its concomitants. "Clap!" go the cymbals, "thrum!" go the harps, "click!" go the chalices, up and down go the feet inside, while outside is a most sorry spectacle. The senior son stands at the corner of the house,

A FRIGID PHLEGMATIC.

He has just come in from the fields in very substantial apparel. Seeing some wild exhilarations around the old mansion, he asks of a servant passing by with a goatskin of wine on his shoulder what all the fuss is about. One would have thought that, on hearing that his younger brother had got back, he would have gone into the house and rejoiced, and if he were not conscientiously opposed to dancing, that he would have joined in *the Oriental schottische*. No. There he stands. His brow lowers. His lip curls with contempt. He stamps the ground with indignation. He sees nothing at all to attract. The odors of the feast coming out on the air do not sharpen his appetite. The lively music does not put any spring into his step. He is in a terrible pout. He criticises the expense, the injustice, and the morals of the entertainment.

The father rushes out bareheaded, and coaxes him to come in. He will not go in. He scolds the father. He goes into a pasquinade against the younger brother, and he makes the most uncomely scene. He says, "Father you put a premium on vagabondism. I stayed at home and worked on the farm. You never made a party for me; you didn't so much as kill a kid; that wouldn't have cost half as much as a calf, but the scapegrace went off in fine clothes, and he comes back not fit to be seen, and what a time you make over him! He breaks your heart, and you pay him for it. That calf to which we have been giving extra feed during all these weeks wouldn't be so fat and sleek if I had known to what use you were going to put it! That vagabond deserves to be cowhilled instead of banqueted. Veal is too good for him!" That evening, while the younger son sat telling his father about his adventures, and asking about what had occurred on the place since his departure, the senior brother goes to bed disgusted, and slams the door after him.

THAT SENIOR BROTHER STILL LIVES.

You can see him any Sunday, any day of the week. At a meeting of ministers in Germany some one asked the question, "Who is that elder son?" and Krummacher answered, "I know him; I saw him yesterday." And when they insisted upon knowing whom he meant, he said, "Myself; when I saw the account of the conversion of a most obnoxious man, I was irritated."

First this senior brother of the text stands for *the self congratulatory, self-satisfied, self-worshipful man.* With the same breath in which he vituperates against his younger brother he utters a panegyric for himself. The self-righteous man of my text, like every other self-righteous man, was full of faults. He was an ingrate, for he did not appreciate the home blessings which he had all those years. He was disobedient, for when the father told him to come in he stayed out. He was a liar, for he said that the recreant son had devoured his father's living, when the father, so far from being reduced to penury, had a homestead left, had instruments of music, had jewels, had a mansion, and instead of being a pauper, was a prince. This senior brother, with so many faults of his own, was merciless in his criticism of the younger brother.

THE ONLY PERFECT PEOPLE

that I have ever known were utterly obnoxious. I was never so badly cheated in all my life as by a perfect man. He got so far up in his devotions that he was clear up above all the rules of common honesty. These men that go about prowling among prayer-meetings, and in places of business, telling how good they are—look out for them; keep your hand on your pocket-book! I have noticed that just in proportion as a man gets good he gets humble. The deep Mississippi does not make as much noise as a brawling mountain rivulet. There has been many a store that had more goods in the show-window than inside on the shelves.

This self-righteous man of the text stood at the corner of the house hugging himself in admiration. We hear a great deal in our day about the higher life. Now, there are *two kinds of higher-life men.* The one are admirable, and the other are most repulsive. The one kind of higher-life man is very lenient in his criticism of others, does not bore prayer-meetings to death with long harangues, does not talk a great deal about himself, but much about Christ and heaven, gets kindlier and more gentle and more useful, until one day his soul spreads a wing, and he flies away to eternal rest, and everybody mourns his departure. The other higher-life man goes around with a Bible conspicuously under his arm, goes from church to church, a sort of general evangelist, is

A NUISANCE

to his own pastor when he is at home, and a nuisance to other pastors when he is away from home; runs up to some man who is counting out a roll of bank-bills, or running up a difficult line of figures, and asks him how his soul is; makes religion a dose of ipecacuanha; standing in a religious meeting making an address, he has a patronizing way, as though ordinary Christians were clear away down below him, so he had to talk at the top of his voice in order to make them hear, but at the same time encouraging them to hope on, that by climbing many years they may after a while come up within sight of the place where he now stands! I tell you plainly that a rearing, roystering, bouncing sinner is not so repulsive to me as that higher-life malformation. The former may repent; the latter never goes over his pharisaism. The younger brother of the parable came back, but the senior brother stands outside entirely oblivious of his own delinquencies and deficits, pronouncing his own eulogium. Oh, how much easier it is to blame others than to blame ourselves! Adam blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpent, the serpent blamed the devil, the senior brother blamed the younger brother, and none of them blamed themselves.

INCREDULOUS CHRISTIANS.

Again, the senior brother of my text stands for all those who are faithless about the reformation of the dissipated and the dissolute. In the very tones of his voice you can hear the fact that he has no faith that the reformation of the younger son is genuine. His entire manner seems to say, "That boy has come back for more money. He got a third of the property; now he has come back for another third. He will never be contented to stay on the farm. He will fail again. I would go in too and rejoice with the others if I thought this thing was genuine, but it is a sham. That boy is a confirmed inebriate and debauchee." Alas! my friends, for the incredulity in the Church of Christ in regard to the reclamation of the recreant. You say a man has been a strong drinker. I say, "Yes, but he has reformed." "Oh," you say, with a lugubrious face, "I hope you are not mistaken, I hope you are not mistaken." You say, "Don't rejoice too much over his conversion, for soon he will be unconverted, I fear. Don't make too big a party for that returned prodigal, or strike the timbrel too loud; and if you kill a calf, kill the one that is on the common, and not the one that has been luxuriating in the paddock." That is the reason

WHY MORE PRODIGALS DO NOT COME HOME

to their father's house. It is the rank infidelity in the church of God on this subject. There is not a house on the streets of heaven that has not in it a prodigal that has returned and staid home. There could be unrolled before you a scroll of a hundred thousand names—the names of prodigals who came back, for ever reformed. Who was John Bunyan? A returned prodigal. Who was Richard Baxter? A returned prodigal. Who was George Whitefield, the thunderer? A returned prodigal. And I could go out in all directions in this audience and find on either side those who, once far astray for many years, have been faithful, and their eternal salvation is as sure as though they had been ten years in heaven. And yet, some of you have not enough faith in their return.

You do not know how to shake hands with a prodigal. You do not know how to pray for him. You do not know how to greet him. He wants to sail in the warm gulf-stream of Christian sympathy. You are

THE ICEBERG AGAINST WHICH HE STRIKES

and shivers. You say he has been a prodigal, I know it. But you are the sour, unresponsive, censorious, saturnine, cranky, elder brother, and if you are going to heaven one would think some people would be tempted to go to perdition to get away from you. The hunters say that if a deer be shot the other deer shove him out of their company, and the general rule is, away with the man who has been wounded with sin. Now, I say, the more bones a man has broken the more need he has of a hospital, and that the more a man has been bruised and cut with sin, the more need he has to be carried into human and divine sympathy. But for such men there is not much room in this world—the men who want to come back after wandering. Plenty of room for elegant sinners, sinners in velvet and satin and lace, for sinners high-salaried, for kid-gloved and patent leather sinners, for sinners fixed up by hair-dresser, pomatumed and lavendered and colognied and frizzled and crimped and "banged" sinners—plenty of room! Such we meet elegantly at the door of our churches, and we invite them into the best seats with Chesterfieldian gallantries; we usher them into the house of God, and put soft ottomans under their feet, and put a gilt-edged prayerbook in their hand, and pass the contribution box before them with an air of apology, while they, the generous souls take out the exquisite portemonnaie, and open it, and with diamonded-finger push down beyond the ten-dollar gold pieces and delicately pick out as an expression of gratitude their offering to the Lord of one cent. For such sinners, plenty of room, plenty of room. But for

THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN DRINKING

until his coat is threadbare and his face is erysipelased, and his wife's wedding-dress is in the pawnbroker's shop, and his children, instead of being in school, are out begging broken bread at the basement-doors of the city—the man, body, mind, and soul on fire with the flames that have leaped from the scathing, scorching, blasting, consuming cup which the drunkard takes, trembling, and agonized, and affrighted, and presses to his parched lip, and his cracked tongue, and his shrieking yet immortal spirit—no room.

Oh, if this younger son of the parable had not gone so far off, if he had not dropped so low in wassail, the protest would not have been so severe; but going clear over the precipice as the younger son did, the elder son is angry and will not go in.

Oh, be not so hard in your criticism of the fallen, lest thou thyself also be tempted. A stranger, one Sunday, staggered up and down the aisles of my church,

DISTURBING THE SERVICE,

until the service had to stop, until he was taken from the room. He was a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ of a sister denomination. That man had preached the Gospel, that man had broken the bread of the Holy Communion for the people. From what a height to what a depth! Oh, I was glad there was no smiling in the room when that man was taken out, his poor wife following him with his hat in her hand and his coat on her arm. It was as solemn to me as two funerals—the funeral of the body and the funeral of the soul. Beware, lest thou also be tempted.

An invalid went to South America for his health, and one day sat sunning himself on the beach, when he saw something crawling up the beach, wriggling towards him, and he was affrighted. He thought it was a wild beast, or a reptile, and he took his pistol from his pocket. Then he saw it was not a wild beast. It was a man, an immortal man, a man made in God's own image, and the poor wretch crawled up to the feet of the invalid and asked for strong drink, and the invalid took his wine flask from his pocket and gave the poer wretch something to drink, and then under the stimulus he rose and gave his history. He had been

A MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,

Scotland. He had gone down under the power of strong drink until he was so reduced to poverty, that he was lying in a boat just off the beach. "Why," said the invalid, "I knew a merchant in Glasgow once," a merchant by such and such a name, and the poor wretch straightened up and said, "I am that man." "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Again, I remark that the senior brother of my text stands for *the spirit of envy and jealousy.* The senior brother thought that all the honor they did to the returned brother was a wrong to him. He said, "I have stayed at home, and I ought to have had the ring, and I ought to have had the banquet, and I ought to have had the garlands." Alas, for this spirit of envy and jealousy coming down through the ages! Cain and Abel, Esau and Jacob, Saul and David, Haman and Mordecai, Othello and Iago, Orlando and Angelica, Caligula and Torquatus, Cæsar and Pompey, Columbus and the Spanish courtiers, Cambyses, and the brother he slew because he was a better marksman, Dionysius and Philoxenius, whom he slew because he was a better singer. Jealousy among painters: Closterman and Geoffrey Kneller, Hudson and Reynolds. Francis, anxious to see a picture of Raphael, Raphael sends him a picture. Francis, seeing it, falls in a fit of jealousy, from which he dies. Jealousy among authors: How seldom contemporaries speak of each other. Xenophon and Plato, living at the same time; but for their writings you never would suppose they heard of each other.

RELIGIOUS JEALOUSY;

The Mahommedans praying for rain during a drought, no rain coming. Then the Christians begin to pray for rain, and the rain comes. Then the Mahommedans met together to account for this; and they resolved that God was so well pleased with their prayers, He kept the drought on, so as to keep them praying; but that the Christians began to pray, and the Lord was so disgusted with their prayers that He sent rain right away, so He would not hear any more of their applications. Oh, this accursed spirit of envy and jealousy! Let us stamp it out from all our hearts.

A wrestles was so envious of Theogenes, the prince of wrestlers, that he could not be consoled in any way; and after Theogenes died, and a statue was lifted to him in a public place, his envious antagonist went out every night and wrestled with the statue, until one night he threw it, and it fell on him and crushed him to death. So jealousy is not only absurd, but it is killing to the body, and it is killing to the soul. How seldom it is you find one merchant speaking well of a merchant in the same line of business! How seldom it is you hear of a physician speaking well of a physician on the same block! Oh, my friends, the world is large enough for all of us. Let us rejoice at the success of others. The next best thing to owning a garden ourselves, is to look over the fence and admire the flowers. The next best thing to riding in fine equipage, is to stand on the street and admire the prancing span. The next best thing to having a banquet given to ourselves, is having a banquet given to our prodigal brother that has come home to his father's house.

Besides that, if we do not get as much honor and as much attention as others, we ought to congratulate ourselves on what we escape in the way of assault.

THE FRENCH GENERAL,

riding on horseback at the head of his troops, heard a soldier complain and say, "It is very easy for the general to command us forward, while he rides and we walk." Then the general dismounted and compelled the complaining soldier to get on the horse. Coming through a ravine, a bullet from a sharpshooter struck the rider, and he fell dead. The the general said, "How much safer it is to walk than to ride!"

Once more I have to tell you that this senior brother of my text stands for *the pouting Christian.* While there is so much congratulation within doors, the hero of my text stands outside, the corners of his mouth drawn down, looking as he felt—miserable. I am glad his lugubrious physiognomy did not spoil the festivity within. How many pouting Christians there are in our day—Christians that do not like the music of our churches, Christians that do not like the hilarities of the young—pouting, pouting, pouting at society, pouting at the fashions, pouting at the newspapers, pouting at the church, pouting at the government, pouting at the high heaven! Their spleen is too large, their liver does not work, their digestion is broken down. There are two cruets in their castor always sure to be well supplied—

VINEGAR AND RED PEPPER!

Oh, come away from that mood. Stir a little saccharine into your disposition. While you avoid the dissoluteness of the younger son, avoid also the irascibility and the petulance, and the pouting spirit of the elder son, and imitate the father, who had embraces for the returning prodigal, and coaxing words for the splenetic malcontent.

Ah! the face of this pouting elder son is put before us in order that we might better see the radiant and forgiving face of the father. Contrasts are mighty. The artist in sketching the field of Waterloo, years after the battle put *a dove in the mouth of the cannon.* Raphael, in one of his cartoons, beside the face of a wretch put the face of a happy and innocent child. And so the sour face of this irascible and disgusted elder brother is brought out, in order that in the contrast we may better understand the forgiving and the radiant face of God. This is the meaning of it—that God is ready to take back anybody that is sorry, to take him clear back, to take him back forever, and forever, and forever, to take him back with a loving hug, to put a kiss on his parched lip, a ring on his bloated hand, an easy shoe on his chafed foot, a garland on his bleeding temples, and heaven in his soul. Oh, I fall flat on that mercy! Come, my brother, and let us get down into the dust, resolved never to rise until the Father's forgiving hand shall lift us.

OH, WHAT A GOD WE HAVE!

Bring your doxologies. Come, earth and heaven, and join in the worship! Cry aloud! Lift the palm branches! Do you not feel the Father's arm around your neck? Do you not feel the warm breath of your Father against your cheek? Surrender, younger son! Surrender elder son! Surrender, all! Oh, go in to-day and sit at the banquet. Take a slice of the fatted calf, and afterward, when you are seated, with one hand in the hand of the returned brother, and the other hand in the hand of the rejoicing father, let your heart beat time to the clapping of the cymbal and the mellow voice of the flute. "It is meet that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

The Number of the Stars.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keeness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon, as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3000, would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2000 other stars are so near the South Pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6000 supposed to be visible, only 4000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey towards the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number cannot go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, they would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth and twenty-first, etc., magnitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive orders of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eights, ninth, and tenth magnitudes, for example. The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question; but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6000 stars, as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most powerful telescopes of modern times will show more than 60,000,000 stars. Of this number, not one out of one hundred has ever been catalogued at all. . . . In all, 314,926 stars, from the first to the 9½ magnitudes, are contained in the northern sky; or about 600,000 in both hemispheres. All of these can be seen with 3-inch object-glass.

Modern and Ancient Ink.

The great merit of our common writing ink is in the freedom with which it flows from the pen, allowing of rapid writing, and the manner in which it bites into the paper so as not to be removed by sponging. The great defect is in the want of durability. Such inks partake of the nature of dyes. The writing ink of the ancients, on the contrary, is characterized by great permanency; its basis was finely divided charcoal mixed with some mucilaginous or adhesive fluid. India ink is of this character; it is formed of lampblack and animal glue, with the addition of perfumes, not necessary, however, to its use as an ink, and is made up into cakes. It is used in china with a brush, both for writing and painting upon Chinese paper, and it is used in this country for making drawings in black and white, the depths of shade being produced by dilution with water.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1883.

The Spies Sent Into Canaan.

LESSON TEXT.

(Num. 13: 17-33. Memory verses, 30-33.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1: 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Encouraged on the Way.*

Lesson Outline: { Exploration, vs. 17-22. Discovery, vs. 23-29. Encouragement, vs. 30-33.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Let us go up at once, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.*—Num. 13: 30.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Num. 13: 17-33. The spies sent into Canaan.
T.—Num. 13: 1-16. Names of the spies.
W.—Num. 14: 1-25. Trouble among the people.
T.—Num. 14: 26-45. Penalties inflicted.
F.—Gen. 13: 1-18. Canaan promised to Abram.
S.—Deut. 1: 19-46. Turned back from Canaan.
S.—Deut. 8: 1-20. Gratitude aroused.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. EXPLORATION.

I. The Land.

The land of Canaan (17).
Abram....went forth to go into the land of Canaan (Gen. 12: 5).
I will give unto thee....all the land of Canaan (Gen. 17: 8).
Canaan, which I give unto the children of Israel (Num. 13: 2).
The land which I sware unto Abraham (Num. 32: 11).

II. The Residents:

See....the people that dwelleth therein (18).
The Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land (Gen. 13: 7).
Thou shalt not take a wife....of the Canaanites (Gen. 24: 3).
The hornet....shall drive out....the Canaanite (Exod. 23: 28).
He had destroyed seven nations in the land of Canaan (Acts 13: 19).

III: The Visitors:

So they went up, and spied out the land (21).
Of every tribe of their fathers shall ye send a man (Num. 13: 2).
The men....made all the congregation to murmer (Num. 14: 36).
Let us send men before us, that they may search the land (Deut. 1: 22).
I took twelve men of you, one man for every tribe (Deut. 1: 23).

1. "The land of Canaan." (1) Canaan geographically; (2) Canaan historically; (3) Canaan prophetically; (4) Canaan typically.
2. "See the land;....and the people." (1) The agents of investigation; (2) The subjects of investigation; (3) The purposes of investigation; (4) The results of investigation.
3. "Be ye of good courage, and bring of the fruit of the land." (1) The true spirit for God's work; (2) The certain return in God's work.

II. DISCOVERY.

I. Splendid Fruits:

One cluster of grapes,....pomegranates,....figs (23).
Take of the choice fruits of the land in your vessels (Gen. 43: 11).
The precious things of the fruits of the sun (Deut. 33: 14).
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace (Gal. 5: 22).
The tree of life, bearing twelve manner of fruits (Rev. 22: 2).

II. Surpassing Fertility:

Surely it floweth with milk and honey (27).
A good land,....flowing with milk and honey (Exod. 3: 8).
The land....is an exceeding good land (Num. 14: 7).
A good land which the Lord our God giveth unto us (Deut. 1: 25).
A land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees (Deut. 8: 8).

III. Formidable Foes:

Howbeit the people that dwell in the land are strong (28).
We were in our own sight as grasshoppers (Num. 13: 33).
Nations....greater and mightier than thou (Deut. 4: 38).
Cities great and fenced,....a people great and tall (Deut. 9: 1, 2).
The devil, as a roaring lion,....seeking whom he may devour (1 Pet. 5: 8).

1. "A branch with one cluster of grapes." (1) Fruits of the natural Canaan; (2) Fruits of the spiritual Canaah; (3) Fruits of the heavenly Canaan.
2. "Brought back word unto them." (1) The expectant congregation; (2) The returning spies; (3) The divergent reports; (4) The calamitous results.
3. "Howbeit the people that dwell in the land are strong." (1) An attractive land; (2) A forbidding population.—(1) Allurements; (2) Discouragements.

III. ENCOURAGEMENT.

I. A Discouraging Report:

They brought up an evil report of the land (32).
Bringing up an evil report against the land (Num. 14: 36).
Those men that did bring up an evil report of the land (Num. 14: 37).
Wherefore discourage ye the heart.... of Israel? (Num. 32: 7).
They all would have made us afraid, saying, that it be not done (Neh. 6: 9).

II. A Stirring Call:

Let us go up at once, and possess it (30).
Whoso is on the Lord's side, let him come unto me (Exod. 32: 26).
Neither fear ye the people;....they are bread for us (Num. 14: 9).
Go in and possess the land (Deut. 1: 8).
Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan Josh. 1: 2).

III. A Brave Assurance:

We are well able to overcome it (30).
The Lord is with us: fear them not (Num. 14: 9).
The Lord thy God,....he shall fight for you (Deut. 1: 30).
The Lord your God is with thee (Josh. 1: 9).
There shall be no loss of life among you (Acts 27: 22).

1. "Let us go up at once, and possess it." (1) Forward movement; (2) Immediate action; (3) Complete conquest.
2. "We are well able to overcome it." (1) God is for us; (2) Who is against us?
3. "They brought up an evil report of the land." (1) Overlooking the good; (2) Exaggerating the evil; (3) Doubting the promises; (4) Forgetful of God.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE LAND OF CANAAN.

Boundaries (Gen. 15: 18; Deut. 1: 7; Josh. 1: 4).
Fertility (Exod. 3: 8; Num. 13: 27; Deut. 8: 7-9; 11: 10-12).
Mineral wealth (Deut. 8: 9; 33: 25).
Original inhabitants (Gen. 10: 15-20; Deut. 7: 1).
Moral condition (Gen. 15: 16; Lev. 18: 25; Deut. 18: 12).
Promised to Abraham (Gen. 12: 7; 13: 15; 17: 8).
Titles (Gen. 11: 31; 40: 15; Exod. 15: 14; Lev. 26: 42; 1 Sam. 13: 19; Psa. 106: 24; Isa. 8: 8; 26: 1; Hos. 9: 3; Heb. 11: 9).
Typical uses (Heb. 4: 1, 2, 9; 1 Pet. 1: 4).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The general description of the divine guidance during the journeyings of the children of Israel, contained in the last lesson, is followed by an account of the signals by trumpets for assemblies, for alarms, and for feast days (Num. 10: 1-10). Even these are given a religious significance. With Numbers, 10: 11, the story of the journey from Mount Sinai begins. The time was on the twentieth day of the second month, in the second year, about eleven months after the giving of the decalogue.

The details respecting the order of the movement are quite full (Num. 10: 13-28). An interesting incident follows (Num. 10: 29-32): the invitation of Moses to his brother-in-law, Hobab, to accompany the chosen people into the promised land, and share in the covenant blessings.

The first journey was of three days; and the solemn formulas at the removal and resting of the ark are inserted at this point (Num. 10: 33-36). Chapter 11 gives new evidence of the unruliness of the people: some murmured, and were consumed by fire at Taberah ("burning"); "the mixed multitude" longed for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and the people joined in the cry for flesh (Num. 11: 1-15).

The Lord directed Moses to appoint seventy elders, to share his burdens, promising the people flesh to eat (Num. 11; 16-20). The doubt of Moses is answered; the spirit descends upon the seventy, even upon two that had not assembled with the others (Num. 11: 21-27). When Joshua would forbid them, Moses responds in noble language (Num. 11: 28, 29; comp. Mark 9: 38-40). The supply of flesh comes again in the form of quails (comp. Exod. 16: 13), but punishment attends the fulfillment of the promise (Num. 11: 30-35).

A new revolt against the authority of Moses occurs; Miriam and Aaron speak against him. The former seems to have been the more guilty party, moved by jealousy of the wife of Moses. She is smitten with leprosy, but healed, after seven days of separation, at the intercession of Aaron to Moses, and of Moses to the Lord (Num. 12).

The journey had been directly toward Canaan, east of north from Mount Sinai. Crossing the wide district called the wilderness of Paran, which lies along the southern frontier of the promised land, the people camp at Kadesh-barnea (Num. 13: 26; Deut. 1: 19 *et seq.*). From this place the spies were sent out. Their names are given in chapter 13: 4-16; one from each tribe. The time of their setting out was probably in June, and of their return in August (see v. 20), of the second year.

The place of the incidents of this lesson is Kedesh-barnea, a pivotal point in the southern boundary line of Canaan. Its location was long in dispute; but its identification with the place still bearing its equivalent name in Arabic, Qadees, in the heart of the 'Azazimeh mountains, is now practically agreed upon by the scholars of the world generally. The plain of Qadees is an extensive hill-encircled camping-ground, commanding the approaches to Canaan from the south and west and south-east. It is just such a strategic position for the reconnoitring of Canaan as would be selected by trained soldiers like Moses and Joshua.

When Annoyed by Musquitoes.

From country places all around New York I hear a wail of agony anent the ferocious musquito, which this summer seems to have broken his record for frequency and virulence of executive ability. It seems that the peculiar climatic vagaries of this uncomfortable summer have just suited the musquito's peculiar fancy. Anyhow he is out in force, and the discoverer of a preparation which will prevent his attacking hands, face or ankles is sure of an abiding reward both now and in the hereafter. My own experience teaches me that the nearest approach to this desirable compound is extract of penny royal, which should be plentifully smeared on all exposed portions of the person. The odor is not unpleasant, and as the extract consists largely of alcohol, evaporation is speedy and a pleasant coolness results. While the odor is apparent no musquito will put his proboscis in working distance. To relieve the itching of bites nothing is more effectual than common washing soda, moistened and rubbed on the spot.

It has been proven through a series of experiments that a large ocean steamer going nineteen knots an hour will move over two miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress.

FARM NOTES.

THERE has been an unusual supply of the small fruits this year, and the prospect seems good for a large crop of apples, pears and peaches; yet, with the exception of blackberries, prices have been better than during some previous years. Whether the markets can be oversupplied or not depends not so much on the quantity of fruit shipped as upon its quality and the condition in whichit arrives. A few years ago, when the markets were supplied with strawberries, which had fallen in price as low as 3 cents per box, a certain grower sold all he could send to market at 50 cents per box. They were so superior to anything of the kind sold that they were at once in demand upon arrival, and the price was even enhanced by the comparison with other kinds sold at the same time. This demonstrates that a paying crop does not depend on the number of bushels sent to market, but according to the quality, which represents expense and labor. While the crops are growing larger every year, so is the average quality, and prices have corresponded with the quality every season. Growers who sometimes become discouraged should not overlook the fact that population and demand are increasing and that as buyers become educated to a knowledge of the best kinds of produce they naturally prefer such, and are willing to pay more for it. There is no product for the entire season greater than eggs, yet with importations from Europe to assist in supplying the markets the prices are always high in proportion to cost, and in winter vary from 20 to 90 cents per dozen. It is well known that those who purchase eggs will leave a well-stocked market in order to procure such as may be *known* to be strictly fresh, and will not hesitate in paying any price asked; so with milk and butter, which command ready sale, but for which no fixed prices are possible owing to difference in quality. Though butter has competed with substitutes and prices have at times been very low, yet that of first-grade quality has always been sold at an advanced price over the usual market quotations. There is no danger of an overstocked market to the farmer, dairyman or fruit-grower who is willing to expend the labor necessary for the production of something that is choice and not easily procured. It should be the aim to send articles to market that are a little better than those to be had, and in so doing not only will the best prices be obtained but the producer will build a reputation for himself that will be to his advantage the next season.

A LARGE English farmer says that his manure which is taken from the stables and piled up under a shed all winter is worth in the spring four times as much as that which has been exposed to the weather. This is undoubtedly nearly correct if the exposure be a bad one, such for example as throwing the manure out of the stable window and letting it rest in a pile against the side of the stable exposed to the rain dripping from the roof. In this way most of the fertilizing salts are drained out of it into the earth below the heap or are washed away in the overflow of the yard, and the manure is left of little value.

THE experience of the closest students in dairying is that less corn meal and more comfort in the way of clean, warm stables, to promote animal heat, and more bran, oats, etc., are the cheapest and best cow rations. If we expect the cow to play the double part of cow and steer stuff the corn meal into her, the more the better, and get her to the block as quick as possible, in order to sell the butter and beef at the same time; but if she is expected to be a dairy cow treat her like the cow and mother; feed like a mother, and on the foods that mothers require, not a bullock's ration, and we may in time become dairymen and get dairymen's profits.

A LACK of pasturage must be supplied in the form of some other kind of food. If the number of cattle be few and the pasture field large, with abundant growth, but little grain will be required for growing stock, though milch cows should be fed all they will eat. Where the cattle are compelled to forage over the pasture a mess of grain will be required at night in order to keep them in proper condition and increase their growth.

THE practice of giving a final cultivation to corn and then allowing the crop to remain until matured, whether the field be covered with grass or not, has injured many promising crops. A field of corn should be cultivated as often as may be necessary without regard to its stage of growth. It should be kept clean and the soil always in a loose condition, and the crop will thereby be larger and the plants better enabled to endure drought.

THE experiments of Dr. Voelcker, of the Royal Society of England, prove that manure gradually depreciates by keeping, even under the very best management. It gains in water and loses in valuable organic matter which is spent in the fermantation. It stands to reason, if this be true, that the old-fashioned method of turning and working over manure for six months before using is wasteful and to be avoided.

IN contagious foot-rot the following foot-bath is excellent: Nitrate of mercury, one ounce; nitric acid, five drams; water, three pints. The clean feet are plunged into this liquid for two minutes, and then the sheep is let loose. Two baths of this, at a couple of days interval, with a change of pasture from the infected one to higher and dry land, is generally sufficient to effect a cure in the majority of cases.

A GREAT many more men can succeed on small than on large farms. In this latter case it may be almost said there is no real success, the money apparently made being generally less than fair interest on the capital invested. This is proved by the fact that those who try to farm on a large scale on borrowed capital are nearly sure to fail. Men who try to farm moderately are equally sure of a moderate though substantial success.

HOUSEHOLD

FRESH SALADS ought not to lie long in water, the withered only long enough to crisp them. The outside leaves are thrown away, the inner ones parted, well rinsed and examined, and if necessary, plunged into salt and water for a few minutes, which will quickly free the leaves of any insect that may cling to them. They may then be thrown into a colander or salad basket to drain and thence into a napkin held by its four coaners, and shaken lightly until it absorbs the water hanging about the leaves. Handle the salad as little as possible in cutting. Do not mix it with dressing until the moment of serving, and then it is usual to put the liquids at the bottom of the bowl and stir it up just before serving. Salads of fish, meat or potatoes are better made half an hour before they are used excepting such as are mixed with leaf lard. Let chives or onions be handled apart when used, not mixed in, as so many object to the flavor.

PINEAPPLE PRESERVES. — Care should be taken to select perfectly sound fruit, and that which is not over ripe. The skins should be removed with a sharp knife and the pine cut in uniform slices about half an inch thick. A half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit is sufficient. Add a half pint of water to each pound of sugar, boil to a rich syrup, put in the fruit and bring to a boil. Remove from the fire and seal in glass jars. The jars should be put into hot water before the fruit is put into them. They should be filled to overflowing to prevent any air getting in between the juice, and covered and sealed tightly.

Don't Kill the Old Hens.

When hens are shedding feathers they often stop laying and grow fat. Most people consider fat a sign of health. The fattening of moulting hens, however, as with some people, produces debility rather than health. Many of the worst cases of roup are contracted, while the hens are moulting.

The food of moulting hens, if largely vegetable is fat-forming, and not required for growing feathers. Therefore corn-fed hens get very fat. They need more nitrogen and phosphate elements in their food when moulting, which if not supplied they stop laying, because the growing feathers have used all, and left no nitrogenous matter to form eggs. At this season, killing old hens and relying on young pullets is a great mistake, where people have a few hens and late pullets. Because, if properly fed, the hens will have their new plumage and lay well all winter; while the pullets unless specially treated may not commence laying until spring, when high prices for eggs have fallen one-half. Again an old hen's egg will hatch a more vigorous chicken than a pullet's egg.

John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn., a breeder of prize winning mottled Javas, says:

"I find Sheridan's Condition Powder, fed once daily in the food, very valuable for moulting hens. I have used it two years for exhibition birds. It assists in growing new feathers, makes the combs a bright red, and gives a rich gloss to the plumage. It will also make hens lay and the eggs hatch well. I find when the other egg-foods are used in quantities to force egg production the eggs do not hatch."

The above is the experience of many people in using Sheridan's Powder. If fed to young pullets now as directed, they will begin to lay before six months old. Commence at once using Sheridan's Powder. It helps old hens through moulting, and gets the pullets in laying trim before the season of high prices. Eggs will sell very high this fall and winter. Therefore be ready to get all you can.

I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., sole makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay, will send to any address for one two cent stamp, testimonials with full information how to make a few hens pay wel; also how to obtain Sheridan's Powder.

A DELICIOUS MUTTON PIE. — Cut the mutton from the loin, where the chops are most tender, then into small pieces, which are to be rubbed over with garlic and sprinkled with whole grains of pepper, salt and melted butter. Unless the mutton has been properly hung, it is best before this process to give it a shallow bath of either weakened vinegar or Jersey claret, with a little ginger added to give it the venison flavor. The meat pie always needs a bottom crust, since the gravy it imbibes adds exceedingly to the flavor. Horse radish with a blade of mace improves the pie, and should have a few potato balls in it.

A DELICIOUS dessert is made of canned peaches and gelatine in this way: Soak one half cupful of gelatine with a cup of sugar and a dozen halves from a can of peaches for one hour, then pour on a cup of boiling water and pass all through a strainer. Be sure to stir it all over the fire until all the gelatine is dissolved. Set is aside to cool, and when ready to congeal have ready a cup of rich cream, whip the cream until light, add a pinch of soda and stir it into the gelatine quickly, one spoonful at a time. Turn into a mould wet with cold water, and set in a cold place to harden.

SQUASH SOUP. — Pare two small summer squashes and cut them into slices. Put them in a saucepan, with two ounces of butter, one onion, sliced, saltspoon of pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, and a half pint of good stock; cover and simmer for thirty minutes. Press the whole through a fine sieve, then add a quart of good boiling stock and a half pint of cream. Put it in a double boiler, season to taste and, when very hot, pour it into the tureen over the well beaten yolks of two eggs. Serve croutons with it. Very good.

DELICIOUS CAKE, — Cream half a pound of butter with a scant pound of sugar, add the beaten yolks of eight eggs (ten if small), a wineglassful of sherry, a small nutmeg and the grated rind of a lemon with the juice of half, and one pound of fine, dry flour. Stir it all into a stiff paste, then add the whites of the eggs, beaten to a snow, with a pinch of salt, a pound of well washed and dried currants, floured and warmed, to be gently stirred in the last thing. Bake in pans lined with buttered paper, an hour and a half or three-quarters, in a moderate oven.

RHUBARB JAM. — Peel and cut up the rhubarb, boil till reduced to a pulp with a very little water; allow 1 pound of sugar, 1 oz. of sweet almonds, blanched and chopped, and half a lemon cut in slices to every pound of pulp; boil for three quarters of an hour, remove the lemon peel, and put into jars.

FOR relief from heartburn or dyspepsia drink a little cold water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of salt.

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Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

"YES," said the sweet girl graduate in a burst of confidence, "my education is now complete, but still I am not altogether happy. Mamma and papa, unfortunately, have a habit of pronouncing their words badly and they know so little of polite literature and the sciences, you know, that it really is quite a hardship for me to associate with them."

COUNTRYMAN (in front of Stock Exchange)—What's all that yellin' an' shoutin' in there, mister?

Citizen—Bad break among the "grangers," they're being knocked all to pieces.

Countryman (whipping off his coat)—Whoop! lemme git in there, an' I'll do some paralyzin'. I'm a Granger, myself.

MRS. DELLA CREME (wearily)—I know everything we eat is adulterated, but what can we do, Reginald? We must trust our grocer.

Mr. Reginald Creme (drearily)—Ah, yes, Della, very true, and if—oh, if—our grocer would only trust us!

The Longest Word in the Dictionary

is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious admiration of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescriptions, a preparation designed especially for the speedy relief and permanent cure of all Female Weaknesses, Nervousness, and diseases peculiar to the female sex. The only remedy for woman's peculiar ills, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, to give satisfaction. See guarantee on wrapper of bottle. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out for many years by the proprietors.

A Boston man has patented an apparatus for blacking boots by electricity.

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A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages! Amid them all, with ever-increasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer where there is disease and despair. Wherever there is humanity there is suffering; wherever there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest American Remedy. Consumption (which is lung-scrofula), yields to it, if employed in the early stages of the disease; Chronic Nasal Catarrh, yields to it; Kidney and Liver diseases, yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other.

An Irishman, Francis Hazlett, has invented, and an Irish company has brought out, a mechanical apparatus for blowing glass bottles which dispenses with the old fashioned method of blowing glass by the mouth.

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"I NEVER pass that house across the way," remarked Dumley, "that I do not see that pretty little woman on the lawn. She must spend the most of her time there."

"Yes," replied Brown, "she does; she's a grass widow."

MRS. DOLEFUL — The paper says this morning that there's no prospect of cholera coming this summer.

Mr. Doleful—Just my luck. What do you mean, John? Got my life insured the other day.

A YOUNG lady attending balls and parties should have a female chaperon until she is able to call some other chap her own.

REV. MR. HIRSUTE—The very hairs of your head are numbered, Mr. Scantilocks.

Mr. Scantilocks—Well, it comforts me to think how little trouble I give the recording angel latterly.

DEACON—I was terribly shocked, my dear, to discover on my way home from church a match game of base ball being played on the vacant lot near the park.

Wife—Was it that which makes you so very late, Deacon?

"MR. HUSHLY, do you know what you're about?" asked Mrs. H. as she stopped at the head of the stairs with the lamp.

"I'm 'bout er drunkest man I ever saw in my life. Hurrah!"

TEACHER—Jimmy, did you ever see a mummy?

Little boy—Only grandma.

THE man who tried to get up a concert with a band of a hat is the same genius who, a few days since, played upon the affections of a young lady.

AN old adage says that "courtesy opens many doors." Yes, and lack of courtesy leaves them open. Won't somebody invent a new adage that will tell what will shut many doors?

"WHAT's a diplomat?"

"An honest man sent abroad to lie for his country."

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick! A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

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"AND you will surely be mine, Augustus?"

"Yes, but I shall naturally be more surely bound to you when I am wearing the ring."

"T-the r-r-ring!"

"Yes, of course; and if it doesn't matter to you I'd like a heavy gold band with a seal. I've always longed for a real genuine seal, and you know you said you'd do anything for me."

"I've spent all this month's allowance and anyway I don't believe I could afford it. I-I forgot. I thought I'd have a diamond and sapphire just like Fred Tuthill gave Clara."

"Yes, but he asked you know."

THE Superintendent of Schools in a country town, we will call him Mr. A., one day visited a school taught by Miss B., and in the course of the morning said:

"Now, children, I wish you to take notice what I do and then write an account of it."

Then he stepped to the blackboard and wrote a sentence upon it.

All the children except one wrote in effect that Mr. A. came into the school and wrote on the blackboard, "I love a good school."

One little fellow, however followed instructions more literally, and completed the story by adding, "and then he went to the platform, sat down, played with his watch chain, twirled his mustache and winked at Miss B."

STRANGER—Are guests in this hotel lowed to eat pie with a knife?

Clerk—Yes, sir.

"Don't have to eat green peas with a fork?"

"No, sir; you can eat 'em with your fingers if you like."

"Can I call for a second plate of soup 'thout havin' the waiter ask me how the buckwheat crop looks down my way?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I'll sign my name. I'm travelin' fer pleasure, mister, an' am lookin' fer a hotel with home comforts to it."

"GOOD morning, Mr. Gubbins," said Pat, whose occupation was that of taking care of horses.

"I don't want you to speak to me, sir, nor any other fellow who grooms a horse for a living," was the ungentlemanly reply.

"O, you don't eh?" said Pat. 'Shure an' bedad, its yersilf that grooms an old jackass, or else ye neglect yersilf shamefully. Good mornin', Mr. Gubbins."

STORE CLERK—A hammock, Miss? Certainly. Here is one warranted to sustain a weight of two hundred and ninety pounds.

Young Lady (solus)—Two ninety—let me see. John weighs 164 and I weigh 125—five and four's nine with nothing to carry; two and six are eight with nothing to carry; one and one are two: total 289. (To the clerk) Well, that's mighty near, but I guess it will do.

PROMPTER (to boy)—Tell Mr. Ham that his cue will be given very soon for the death scene; is be ready?

Boy—Yes, sir; he's jest got through eatin' a watermelon.

The Best Test of Success is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have the indorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

Scientists say that the stature of man is increasing at the rate of one inch in 1000 years.

"The Gods give no great good without labor," is an old proverb, and a true one; the hardest labor is not always that which is best paid however. To those in search of light, pleasant and profitable employment, we say write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sumatra has a flower which grows to nine feet in circumference and weighs fifteen pounds.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

A solution of coperas applied to wood will render it very hard and durable.

A good appetite is essential to good health and loss of appetite indicates something wrong. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates and sharpens the appetite, assists the digestive organs and regulates the kidneys and liver. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this season. Sold by druggists.

Garlic has been administered in hydrophobia with good result.

HEADACHE.—The Stomach is disordered. Cleanse and settle it with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

HEARTBURN.—Food fermenting, not digesting. Correct the Stomach by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

INDIGESTION.—Start the secretions of the Stomach with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

INFLAMMATION.—Congestion run mad. Reduce instantly by free use of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

JAUNDICE.—Blood poisoned by bile. Correct the Liver by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

LOSS OF APPETITE.—The Stomach is failing. First cleanse it; then tone with Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

NAUSEA.—Reaction of bile. Correct Stomach and Liver with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

PALPITATION.—Dyspeptic condition. Cure by using Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills as directed.

TORPIDITY.—Inaction of Liver. Start it up with Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. Schenck's new work on the Lungs, Stomach and Liver sent free to any address. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE

CATARRH

BY USING

Ely's Cream Balm

Apply Balm into each nostril ELY BROS., 56 Warren st., N. Y.

Silk and Satin Ribbons FREE!

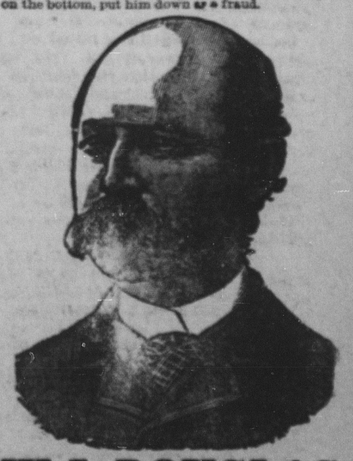
LADIES, THIS IS FOR YOU

A rare gift for the ladies. Save much money and secure the best! Every lady knows and appreciates, the privilege of having a few remnants of ribbon, handy for the thousand and one tasty and useful purposes for silk such goods are used, and which they, the ladies use to such a large degree. To purchase what is wanted at the usual prices such goods are sold for, would create a large bill of expense, and therefore debars a great many from indulging their tastes in this direction. Realizing that there were thousands upon thousands of remnants of ribbons among the large importing houses of America which they would be willing to dispose of in bulk, for a small fraction of their cost, to any one capable of purchasing largely, we instituted a search, resulting in our obtaining the entire stock of **Silk and Satin Ribbon Remnants** of several of the largest of these houses, who imported the finest goods. These goods may be depended upon as superior to anything to be found, except in the very best stores of America. Yet they are given away **Free**, nothing like it ever known. A grand benefit for all the ladies; beautiful, elegant, choice goods absolutely **free.** We have expended thousands of dollars in this direction, and can offer an immensely, varied, and most complete assortment of ribbons, in every conceivable shade and width, and all of excellent quality, adapted for neck-wear, bonnet strings, hat trimmings, bows, scarfs, dress trimmings, silk quilt work, etc., etc. Some of these remnants range three yards and upwards in length. Though remnants, all the patterns are new and late styles, and may be depended on as beautiful, refined, fashionable and elegant. **How to get a box containing a Complete Assortment of these elegant ribbons Free.** **The Practical Housekeeper and Ladies' Fireside Companion,** published monthly by us, is acknowledged, by those competent to judge, to be the best periodical of the kind in the world. Very large and handsomely illustrated; regular price 75 cts. per year; send 25 cents and we will send it to you for a trial year, and will also send **free** a box of the ribbons; 2 sheet editions and 2 boxes, 65 cts.; 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes, $1. One-cent postage stamps may be sent for less than $1. Get 3 friends to join you thereby getting 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes for only $1; can do it in a few minutes. The above offer is based on this fact—that when the said periodical referred to, for one year, want it thereafter, and pay us the full price for it; it is in after years, and not now, that we make money. We make this great offer in order to at once secure 250,000 new subscribers, who, not now, but next year, and in years thereafter, shall reward us with a profit, because the majority of them will wish to renew their subscriptions, and will do so. The money required is but a small fraction of the price you would have to pay at any store for a much smaller assortment of far inferior ribbons. Best bargain ever known; you will not fully appreciate it until after you see all. Safe delivery guaranteed. Money refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied. Better cut this out, or send at once, for probably it won't appear again. Address,

H. HALLETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 30, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEM. CLUB MEETING, SATURDAY EVE, SEPT. 1.

There will be a meeting of the Centre Hall Democratic club on next Saturday evening in Foundry Hall. A full attendance is desired as important business will be presented. All officers and members of the Executive Committee elected at the last meeting are requested to be present. Will be a public meeting and all are invited to attend.

JOHN RITER,
President.

——The section hands tell a mighty big snake story.

——Farmers are sowing. The recent rains put the ground in fine order for plowing.

——George Rowe and Vance McCormick are nursing bealings on their hands.

——Sheriff Spangler returned on Friday from one of the back counties with some horn cattle.

——Messrs. Peter Jordon and J. S. Houseman, of Tusseyville, dropped in to see us on Monday afternoon.

—Mrs. Royer, the missing Millheim woman, has returned to her home. She had been with friends at Tyrone.

——Wm. Bradford will furnish horse feed at the Fort Woods during the Patrons exhibition, at very reasonable rates. td

——Miss Laura Strohm returned home on Wednesday morning from a three week's visit to Atlantic City and other resorts.

——Mrs. Rev. Earnest wife of the Lutheran pastor, of Mifflinburg, and daughter Annie, arrived at the hotel on Monday evening for a stay of a week.

——The Spring Mills ball club were expected here last Saturday morning to give our boys a game. Like many previous arrangements they fell through.

——Samuel Neese was appointed postmaster at Siglerville recently by the fourth postmaster general. Mr. Neese formerly was from Gregg township, this county.

——Chemists say it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves sauce, etc., if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked.

——Public service in the Evangelical church, at Centre Hall on next Sunday morning, at 10 a. m. by Rev. Miller. Subject, Moral Ignorance and Religious Superstition.

——There were light frosts in some localities Thursday and Friday mornings of last week. Frost reported in Penn township, Snowshoe and Osceola. No damage done.

——A black snake, measuring eight feet and a half in length, was killed a few days ago by the section hands, on F. Kurtz's farm. This large sarpint had frequently been seen.

——Centre Hall has a dandy piece of pike leading through the main part of the town. We have to pay toll on it all the same. The stockholders are high protectionists no doubt.

——E. L. Young, of Jefferson county, Pa., regularly lifted the REPORTER for near two years, and now cheats us out of the pay. Guess he's an honest man, of course—but off goes his head all the same.

——Doc Runkle, of Philadelphia, sojourned a few days among friends in this section. The Dr. takes an annual summer jaunt to this locality and are always glad to see him.

——Chas. W. Bolton, of Philad., the architect of the Lutheran church at this place, was in town last Saturday morning. He had been to Bellefonte in regard to the erection of the new Lutheran church at that place.

——It might not be a bad idea if such of our people as feel disposed, would advertise that they will furnish meals and lodging—especially the lodging—for strangers during picnic. We will publish such names for 25 cents each.

—— Will Dinges arrived from Annapolis last week, having successfully completed the second year's course of study in the Naval Academy. On his way home he contracted a cold from which he has been kept in doors a few days.

——The Tusseyville band favored this vicinity with several excellent pieces of music on Tuesday. They have new uniforms and look quite handsome in them. The band is improving very much and is one of the best in the county

——Howard Homan having had a brag yield of wheat, now threatens to beat others of us farmers on yield of corn. Howard must know a thing or two about farming. He knows how to build a barn and how to raise something to fill it up with.

——A new crossing was put down this week near Deininger's lots. The street at that point will be widened some and a portion of the walk taken to the other side in front of Fleisher's land. When that is completed we will have a continuous walk to the station.

——Late Smith who has been over a large portion of the state with a crew of agents taking orders for wringers spent a few days in this section, his former home. He is doing an extensive business and has a large number of agents at work under him. Hope prosperity is smiling on him.

——John Spangler started from one of the western counties last week with a drove of about a hundred cattle, the most of which he disposed of on the way east. He kept twenty of the finest to supply his butchering trade at this place. He has a fine Durham milk cow which he picked up along the route and offers her for sale.

—— Our boro dads got their heads together recently and decided to have a lock-up built, and will stand near the Foundry buildings. The building will be named after its first occupant, and if any one wishes to render himself illustrious he can do so by engaging quarters in the newinstitution.

A BAD BREAK DOWN.

Messrs. George and Harry Bush, with two young ladies, all of Bellefonte, met with an accident near Penns Cave on Monday afternoon. They were driving in a two-horse carriage which suddenly gave way, the front wheels and springs separating and brought the party to a rather unceremonious stop. The occupants were thrown forward over the dash and landed in the road, while Harry, who was driving was dragged some distance by his efforts to stop the horses which finally broke away and run some distance and struck a tree and became detached. Harry received a bad bruise on the forehead, and the others an unexpected shaking up. The carriage was somewhat shattered and one horse was badly cut. Another vehicle was obtained and managed to reach home without any further interruptions. From the nature of the accident the party had a fortunate escape with a few slight bruises.

DR. F. VAN VALZAH'S RUNAWAY.

Dr. Van Valzah, of Spring Mills, had an experience last Saturday afternoon in a runaway which he will not soon forget. He was coming down a very steep hill near Jacob Harter's farm below Spring Mills, when the holding-back strap broke and let the buggy on the animal's heels. The horse started down the hill on the run, and became unmanageable, and was making to cross Sinking Creek, at the foot of the hill the buggy was upset and threw the horse. The Dr. and his little son were thrown from the buggy, the little fellow escaped unhurt, while the Dr. was bruised about the face. The poor animal had run his last heat and was at his journeys end—his neck was broken instantly when he struck the ground. It was one of the Dr's. best driving animals, which he was sorry to part with in such a manner.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The Republican county convention met in Bush's hall, on Tuesday afternoon, at Bellefonte. Prof. Heston, of College, was chosen president, and Lawyer Gray, secretary.

The ballots for Assembly stood as follows:

	1st.	2nd.
Wm. Allison,	38	55
Wm. M'Farlane,	40	44
Chas. Fryberger,	97	
R. I. Waler,	11	
J. E. Murray,	10	

Chas. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, was nominated on first ballot, and Wm. Allison was nominated on 2nd ballot.

On motion of H. C. Bailey, the nominations were made unanimous.

For Jury Commissioner the ballot was, Benner Waddle, 29; Ira Fisher, 25; Samuel Daly, 66, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Daly.

Dr. Sumner Musser, of Aaronsburg, was nominated for Coroner by acclamation.

CLEAN UP.

Let all who take pride in our pretty little town, take to cleaning up about their premises before the big picnic comes off, and thus add as much as possible to the beauty of it. There are many weeds in front of some premises, principally the camomile, let these be pulled and along with other rubbish, removed. The pike needs looking after from one end of the boro to the other. There are many loose stones on the road which should be removed and the rough places on the pike be made smooth, so that persons in carriages and buggies will find it a pleasure drive rather than a jolting humpty-dumpty highway.

Clean and trim up.

AT WILLIAMS GROVE.

The attendance at Williams Grove from this section is quite large. Several extra coaches were attached to the regular train on Monday morning and were well filled. From this section were: Wagner Geiss, Chas. Meyer, James Conley, S. D. Gettig, John Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. James Ott, J. B. Solt, Sadie Bitner, D. S. McNitt, John Dauberman, Mollie Sankey, Will Gfrerer, and others. The exhibition will be a much larger affair than heretofore. The line of exhibitions is much larger than on any previous year and the attendance is increasing. Many of the implements will be shipped to this place for exhibition when through there.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ALTOONA SHOPS.

It has been decided by the Pennsylvania Company to begin immediately the erection of five mammoth shops in East Altoona, at the cost of $500,000. The shops will have a capacity to build 150 locomotives a year, and will give employment to sixteen hundred machanics. This means a gain to Altoona's population of at least 10,000. These shops are a part of the plan of the Pennsylvania system to concentrate all their engine and car building at one central point. Together with the new shops now going up and improvements contemplated at least $1,000,000 will be expended in that city during the next fourteen months to increase the facilities for road equipment.

A BRUTE.

Master Willie Foote, who is still hobbling about on crutches, the result of a rattlesnake bite, was recently the victim of the most inhuman treatment we have ever heard of. While playing with a ball attached to a piece of gum tied to his wrist, some brutal scamp, unknown as yet, came along and catching hold of the ball pulled the weak little boy from the steps to the pavement and then kicked him until he became speechless, this too, without the slightest provocation for such an exhibition of innate cussedness. —Lewisburg *News*.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. C. P. Long and wife attended the Clintondale campmeeting last week.

A large number of citizens from here went to Williams Grove.

Mr. John Wieland, one of our old band members, made a short visit among his many friends here last week.

Last Friday the Cleveland and Thurman club listened to two stirring speeches made by Messrs. Grove and Ulrich. They will meet next Friday night at Farmers Mills.

FESTIVAL.

The Pine Stump Sabbath school will hold a festival on evening of Sept. 8, in their school room. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. The Centre Hall band has been invited. Proceeds for the benefit of school. 2t

FAMILY REUNION.

It was on that beautiful Thursday, Aug. 23rd, when a medley company gathered at the old family homestead of the Gilliland's, in Georges Valley, where Mr. and Mrs. Jos. M. Gilliland and three daughters found themselves happy in in furnishing an occasion of joy for their many friends in the shape of a family reunion.

Among the guests may be chronicled the following: Col. James Gilliland and daughter, of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. W. O. Wright and lady with their two children, of Milesburg; the Hon. Samuel Gilliland and son James, with his daughter Katie, of Oak Hall; Mr. Hammond Sechler and lady, (daughter of Samuel) with their two daughters, of Bellefonte; Mr. Alexander Kerr and son David, of Centre Hill; Mr. Joseph Palmer, of Potters Mills; Mr. John H. Keller, of Centre Hall; Mr. Michael Decker and lady, of Georges Valley; Mrs. Kate Carson and Miss Sue Neff, of Centre Hill; Mr. William G. Eaken, a resident of the old family homestead, and the Presbyterian pastor's family of Centre Hall.

After whiling away the morning hours with the pleasure of the meeting and the greeting, the comparing and contrasting, and mapping the location and relation, and long before each had fully heard where each had lived, and what each had done, the company were called to the next room, where they soon found *what* Mrs. Annie ("this is Joe's wife,") *had done*—how she had robbed the flock of its best, and shaped the meal, and loaded the family board with viands full of appetizing temptation.

Following this came the burdensome work of the day—digestion—which was greatly assisted by the yearning laughter of the juniors as the brisk tongues of the keen eyed fathers turned the page of memory, and in turn cited the merry reminiscences of "ye olden time."

During the vacant moments, all were impressed with the fact that so small a company rarely have the privilege of looking with veneration upon six of their number whose united ages furnish an average of 79 years: Col. James Gilliland, 84; Alexander Kerr, 83; Joseph Palmer, 82; Samuel Gilliland, William Eaken and John H. Keller, each 75.

The most important scene of this happy occasion was the act of the clerical graft in the family tree, Rev. Wright, when all were solemnly seated in the room where many years ago the souls of the honored grandparents took the unreturnable journey, and he conducted a beautiful religious exercise, discoursing most appropriately on "Knowledge" we have of the better home in the mansions which Jesus has gone to prepare for those who love and serve him—remembering with gratitude the interest the aged ones profess to have in that home, and tenderly commending to the little ones the Builder of that home. These exercises were interspersed with the melody of friendship, in praise; and solemnized with prayer by the clerical brethren present. Soon after the benediction by Rev. Wright, that parting began, which will scarcely be followed by another meeting here, but hereafter it is hoped will be superceded by a more glorious meeting in the changeless home which knows no parting.

COUNTY DERBY.

TUSSEYVILLE.

William Smith, of near Millheim, was noticed here on Sunday.

Last Friday evening the Democrats of South Potter met in the school house here and organized a Cleveland and Thurman club. The meeting was called to order by 'Squire Houseman, after which W. G. Runkle was elected chairman of the club; vice pres. John B. Fortney; sec. S. D. Gettig, and treas. James Moyer. Major J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, the choice of the Democracy of Centre county for Congress, being present, was called upon for a speech. The Maj. ably discussed the tariff for an hour and a half. The band was present and enlivened the occasion with several good selections. Speakers for next Friday evening are N. B. Spangler and J. S. Houseman.

The festival last Saturday evening was a grand success, both socially and financially.

The band received their new uniforms last Saturday afternoon and immediately donned them and appeared on the picnic ground and they make the boys look quite nobby. The band will go to the Linden Hall festival next Saturday.

Ex-Sheriff Dunkle, of Bellefonte, attended the picnic here last Saturday.

We will let you have the REPORTER for the campaign, from this on for 15 cents, cash.

——The disappearance of Mrs. Royer, of Millheim, having caused much talk as to her whereabouts, the *Journal* prints a copy of a letter written by the lady to Mr. Harshbarger. Here is the letter just as it is written:

Tyrone, Aug. 16, 1888

Mr. Harshbarger

Dear friend.

By all appearance folks are blaming George for killing me and that is not the case I am all right safe and sound wrote a letter to him and I received one from him and he stated that folks dont believe him that it was from me now I will write to you I hope they will trust you things are in a sorrowful condition but I cannot see that I can or am responsible to let him keep my nose on the grindstone all my life I got it off and I think I would not do wrong to keep it there If folks would know how I was treated no one would think hard of my strange conduct now you know that I am not killed but am living a happier life than I had for a few years John trouble foarced me to harden my heart against everything I am in an awful condition and there is no one to blame but himself I must close Please write as soon as you get this

Address

Hannah Grimes

Tyrone Blair Co. Pa.

I did not intend to cause him any trouble he told me he did not care if I would have tell folks that I am living and am all right.

COURT.

Court met Monday, Judge Furst on the bench assisted by Associates Munson and Rhodes. A large part of f. and b. cases took up a big portion of time. There were several petty criminal cases, which should not have been at court at all. The Brushvalley fighting scrape, between DeLong and Hauk, cross-suits were tried before one jury, and at same time. Verdict against Hauk—fined $50, and costs for assault and battery. A lot of young fellows for disturbing a religious meeting were fined $10 each and costs.

Dr. Stewart was foreman of the grand jury.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED.

That the Democracy of Penns Valley is awake can be seen from the activity manifested during the last week. As stated in our last issue a meeting was held in Foundry Hall on last Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a club. At about eight o'clock the Centre Hall band appeared in front of the hotel to escort Hon. John H. Orvis to the hall, where the meeting was held. There was a fair turnout of the Democracy with a sprinkling of Republicans, Prohibitionists and ladies present.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman McCormick of the boro. Jas. A. Keller of the twp., was elected Chairman, and Dr. Chas. Emerick of the boro, secretary of the meeting. Judge Orvis was then introduced and spoke upon the principal issue of the campaign, tariff reduction. His speech was an exceedingly clear and plain presentation of the subject, in fact the clearest we have heard. His explanation of the condition of our finances and the circulating medium of the country prepared the minds of his hearers to intelligently receive the question of tariff reduction as advocated by the Democratic party. The different views taken by the two parties was clearly pointed out and defined. He then began his argument for tariff reduction and showed the many flagrant evils of the present system and especially how they made the poor laboring men of the country bear the principal burdens, and what they thought protected them and brought bread to their door, took it from them to swell the rich monopolist's ill-begotten gains.

His speech enlightened a number of laboring men's views on the tariff, and set several Republicans to seriously thinking as to how they will vote.

After the speech, he made a few brief remarks urging the Dem. of the vicinity to organize a Dem. club, which was received with favor and was immediately acted upon. The club was then organized with the following officers:

President, John H. Rider; vice pres., R D. Foreman; sec., A. S. Kerlin; treas., John Arney. Executive Committee, W. H. Bartholomew, B. H. Arney, G. W. Hosterman, James Coldren, and William Neff.

The constitution used by most clubs throughout the country was adopted. A motion to go to Bellefonte accompanied by the band was carried—adjourned.

A BIG MEETING.

The Democratic meeting at Bellefonte, Tuesday night, was an unexpected success, notwithstanding word had been sent all over the county that Mr Breckenridge would not be present, because congress had refused to grant any more leaves of absence to members. Charles McCormick, Judge Orvis and Gov. Curtin made effective speeches to the packed audience in the court house, to which we could not gain entrance on account of the hall being jammed with people.

The court room being packed, necessitated having an overflow meeting. The crowd filled the entire court house yard and extended out into the street. At this meeting G. W. Rumbarger presided, with J. B. Leathers and J. G. Uzzle as vice presidents, and Wm. L. Kurtz as secretary.

D. F. Fortney appeared upon the platform and held the vast crowd spellbound for an hour discussing the tariff issue and fishery question in his usual able manner. Mr. Fortney gave the audience much light upon these questions, and his speech was a telling one. He was followed by J. L. Spangler, who spoke over an hour upon the important issues of the campaign, and he was listened to with the greatest interest until the time for the departure of trains at 11 p. m. His speech was full of unanswerable facts upon tariff reform and the position of Cleveland and the Democracy upon the subject.

There were eight bands present, viz. Centre Hall, Tusseyville, Millheim, Rebersburg, Pine Hall, Pleasant Gap, Zion and Bellefonte.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

——Our public schools in the boro, open September 10th, Monday a week.

——We are pleased to notice that the pike thro town is being put in better condition.

——C. H. Murray left on Wednesday for Saxton, Bedford Springs, and other points.

——Special trains will be run at different times of the day, to accommodate all visitors to the picnic.

——Many persons have already engaged tents for the picnic.

——In court, this week, it was noticeable that Centre county has many "infant industries" which seek protection.

——The festival held by the Tusseyville band last Saturday evening was well attended and netted about seventy dollars.

——Mrs. John Rishel, who has been at Lancaster for some weeks, reached home last Friday; Maggie, Rev. C. W., and a Mr. Wakefield, all of Clearfield, arrived the same evening and will remain a short time.

——Owing to the extensive improvements making in the main building at Penna. State College, it is found necessary to postpone the opening of the fall term until Sept. 20th.

——The Tusseyville band in their new uniforms and with their charming music attracted much attention at Tuesday night's meeting.

—There were forty cases of foraication and bastardy at this week's term of court—32 were on the list and 8 were added on Tuesday. This was a crop that exceeded any year's record in the county. The county having gone Republican last fall may be the reason for this kind of "reform," it certainly can't be attributed to Cleveland's message on the tariff or retaliation. The next census of Centre county will make a big showing of increase of population at this rate..

MARRIED.

On Aug. 15, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Sprague E. Schott of Clarion, Pa., and Miss Anna Belle Womer, of Boalsburg.

DIED

On 15th, near State College, Ira LeRoy son of Jacob and Maggie Kramrine, aged 4 month and 23 days.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

-:- JULY OFFERING -:-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½,				5.00
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for				1.50 and 1.00
Cassimere Pants,	-	were	4.75	now 3.50
" "	-	"	2.75	" 1.75
" "	-	"	3.50	" 2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes,	-	"	90	" 60
" " "	-	"	1.50	" 1.00
" " "	-	"	2.00	" 1.50
Ladies Shoes,	-	"	2.50	" 2.00
" "	-	"	2.00	" 1.50
" "	-	"	1.50	" 1.25
" "	-	"	1.35	" 1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,		"	2.00	" 1.25
" " "		"	1.50	" 1.00
" " "		"	1.00	" 75
Black Silk Mitts,	-	"	50	" 25
Cold Silk Gloves,	-	"	60	" 40
French Satines,	-	"	40	" 35
" "	-	"	35	" 25
" "	-	"	25	" 20
" "	-	"	20	" 15
" "	-	"	15	" 12½
Victoria and India Linen,		"	25	" 20
" " "		"	20	" 15
" " "		"	15	" 10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK.

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.